

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 773.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1860.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 3d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT CONCERT**  
and CHORAL COMPETITION of TONIC SOL-FA  
EVENING CLASSES in TOWN and COUNTRY, on TUES-  
DAY, the 4th of September. Competition, at Half-past Twelve;  
Scottish Choristers, at Half-past Two; the Distribution of  
Prizes, and Concerts of Competing Choirs and other Evening  
Classes on the Great Orchestra, at Half-past Four.

The following Choirs are expected to compete for prizes and honours:—EDINBURGH, trained by Mr. J. Heriot; STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES, by Meers, J. W. Powell and G. Howson; LONDON, by Mr. W. S. Young; FINSBURY, by Mr. John Sarll and Mrs. Stapleton; BRIGHTON, by Mr. G. Bentley; WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, by Mr. T. K. Longbottom.

Each Choir in turn will enter the Orchestra of the Concert-room, and will sing two pieces of its own selection, and two sight-singing tests, one in the Established and the other in the Tonic Sol-Fa Notation. The judges will affix marks of approval or otherwise to each performance, and prizes will be given to the Choirs which obtain three-fourths of the highest number of marks won. Honours, indicated by crimson, purple, and orange banners, will be attached to the first three prizes.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to take the honorary office of Judges on this occasion:—John Goss, Esq., Organist of St. Paul's; George Hogarth, Esq., Secretary of the Philharmonic Society; Charles Lucas, Esq., Principal of the Royal Academy of Music; Thomas Oliphant, Esq., Hon. Secretary to the Madrigal Society of London; and James Turle, Esq., Organist of Westminster Abbey.

Specimens of Harmonised National Songs will be given by the Scottish Choir at the close of the competition.

At the opening of the Great Concert the banners of honour will be presented on the front of the Orchestra to the successful candidates; and the prizes announced by placard.

Admission, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Two Shillings and Sixpence.

## LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY. ORDINATION SERVICE.

On THURSDAY EVENING, August 23, Mr. G. SHREWSBURY, Student of the London Missionary Society, will be ORDAINED as a MISSIONARY to INDIA, at TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD CHAPEL.

### ORDER OF SERVICE.

Introductory Discourse, describing the field of labour.—Rev. JOSEPH MULLENS, of Calcutta.

The Questions will be asked by Rev. E. PROUT, Home Secretary of the Society.

The Ordination Prayer will be offered by Rev. JOHN JUKES, of Bedford.

The Charge of the Missionary will be delivered by Rev. J. W. RICHARDSON.

Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

ARTHUR TIDMAN,  
EBENEZER PROUT, } Secretaries.

Mission-house, Bloomsbury-street, E.C.,  
15th August, 1860.

## EVANGELICAL CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.

### TRAVELLING AGENT.

The Committee having resolved to extend their operations, REQUIRE the SERVICES of a TRAVELLING AGENT. They therefore desire to engage a Minister who has a knowledge of the religious state and requirements of the Continent. He will be expected to give his whole time to the work. His duties will consist in preaching, addressing public meetings, obtaining subscriptions, forming auxiliaries, disseminating information, and generally in promoting the interests of the Society. Salary not less than 200*l.* per annum, exclusive of travelling expenses.

Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed, under cover to the Secretary, not later than the first week in October.

By order of the Committee,

B. HARRIS COWPER, Secretary.

7, Bloomsbury-street, Finsbury, E.C.  
August 8, 1860.

## COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.— VANCOUVER'S ISLAND MISSION.

The Committee having reason to apprehend that erroneous impressions have been produced on the minds of their Constituents and the public, in reference to some recent occurrences in Vancouver's Island, deem it their duty to adopt and publish the following Resolutions:—

"1. That this Committee never have sanctioned, and never will sanction, in Church or in part sustained by the funds of the Colonial Missionary Society, the compulsory separation in places of worship of the coloured races from the white population.

"2. That on the receipt of letters from Vancouver's Island communicating the disagreement which had arisen between Messrs. Clarke and Macfie on this and other matters, there were circumstances which naturally led to the desire to avoid, at that time, direct and authoritative interference on the subjects in dispute; certain pointed questions, however, were sent to Mr. Macfie, under date of June 15 (prior to the agitation of the matter in the public press), touching the arrangements adopted in his place of worship, on the receipt of the reply to which the whole question will be reviewed, and definitely settled, in harmony with the preceding Resolution."

Signed by Order of the Committee,

THOS. JAMES, Secretary.

## KENSINGTON POTTERIES INFANT and RAGGED-SCHOOLS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY to REDEEM the FREE-HOLD of these most useful Rooms. All who have read "Ragged Homes and how to Mend Them" will know the neighbourhood and admit the claim. A small contribution from many will easily remove the debt. The claim is urgent.

DONATIONS will be thankfully received and any further information given by T. H. Bothamley, Esq., treasurer, 34, Royal-crescent, Notting-hill, or by Captain George Bayly, Hon. Secretary, 8, Lansdowne-crescent, Kensington-park, or Trinity House, Tower-hill.

## ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVER-

STOCK-HILL.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.  
For Children of both Sexes, and from every part of the Kingdom.

TWENTY-FIVE VACANCIES are declared for the next ELECTION, which will occur in NOVEMBER. Candidates must be between seven and eleven years of age, and in good health. Forms of application to be obtained at the Office, and must be returned to the Secretary before the 1st October. With ordinary effort, every case must succeed, as the votes polled at one election are carried to the credit of the child at the next. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office—32, Ludgate-hill, London.

Contributions are much needed, and are earnestly solicited.

**TO TEACHERS.—WANTED**, for a Village School, composed of both sexes, an INTELLIGENT, PIous, and JUDICIOUS FEMALE of Dissenting principles, a good Neediewoman, and capable of teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Singing. A married woman would not be objected to provided the husband be a mechanic, as he could obtain constant employment in the neighbourhood. Salary, 25*l.* per annum, and a dwelling-house unfurnished.

Immediate application must be made to B. Panter, Esq., South Stoke, near Wallingford, Berks.

**A YOUNG LADY**, accustomed to Tuition, wishes to obtain a SITUATION in a FAMILY, to INSTRUCT TWO or THREE CHILDREN in the usual branches of an English education, with the rudiments of French and music.

Address, Y. Z., Vardy's Library, Warminster.

**AN EXPERIENCED respectable PERSON** wished a RE-ENGAGEMENT to SUPERINTEND the Domestic Arrangements of a GENTEEL FAMILY. Unexceptionable references.

Address, Q. Z., Post-office, Fenchurch-street.

**WANTED**, in a respectable Country House, a MILLINER—one who has a thorough practical acquaintance with the business, and can superintend a Show-room.

Apply, Dingley and Sons, Sherborne.

**TO GROCERS.—WANTED**, a SITUATION as COUNTERMAN or MANAGER. Satisfactory references as to character and ability.

Address, A. B., Mr. Leach's, Bromley, Kent.

**WANTED**, a JOURNEYMAN BREAD and BISCUIT BAKER. No Sunday trade.

Apply, with references, to J. Wiles, High-street, St. Albans.

**WANTED**, in a Nonconformist family residing in Hackney, a YOUTH accustomed to HOUSE WORK, and to WAIT AT TABLE. One who has some knowledge of gardening would be preferred.

For cards of address, apply to Mr. Rogers, Grocer, Triangle, Hackney.

**MR. and MRS. FLOYD'S BOARDING HOUSE**, 36, ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON, near the General Post-office. Bed, 1*l.*; Plain Breakfast or Tea, 8*d.*; Dinner, 1*l.*. The situation is quiet, airy, and central, and the hour for closing is at half-past eleven o'clock.

**CHRISTIAN BOARDING - HOUSE.—LADIES or GENTLEMEN requiring BOARD and RESIDENCE**, either for a long or short period, may meet with a very comfortable home—21, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, W.

**PARTIAL BOARD and RESIDENCE** for two or three YOUNG MEN of quiet habits, with a cheerful Christian family, in a large, commodious house, and in a very genteel, rural, pleasant, and convenient situation.

Address, A. B., Mr. Bartlett's, 32, Paternoster-row.

**THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE DR. RIPPON, OF BERMONDSEY.**

**MR. HODGSON** will SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the CORNER of FLEET-STREET and CHANCERY-LANE, on FRIDAY, August 24, at Half-past Twelve, the LIBRARY of the late Dr. RIPPON, comprising a very curious Collection of Early Works on the Baptists, Puritanical Divinity, Controversial Tracts, Sermons by eminent Baptist and other Ministers, Early Editions of the Bible, Commentaries, &c.; also 2,000 copies of Rippon's Selection of Hymns, 12mo.; the Stock of the Baptist Annual Register, about a ton weight; a large quantity of Pamphlets, and other Publications connected with the Baptists.

To Be Viewed, and Catalogues had.

**PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.—The Board of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC**, 24, QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, earnestly appeals for AID to maintain ADDITIONAL BEDS and to meet the urgent applications for relief and cure from all parts of the kingdom. The cases already exceed 600 under treatment. Numerous helpless sufferers have been cured.

DONATIONS thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital, and every information given. Bankers:—Union Bank, City; Meers, Coutts, Strand.

GEORGE REID, Secretary.

**AGENCY.—Adapted for Ladies or Gentle-** men.—AGENTS are WANTED in all parts of the United Kingdom, for the SALE of an article universally required.

For particulars address Mr. F. Owen, Spring Grove, Isleworth, near London.

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNON.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.  
Full Particulars promptly supplied.

**ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES,** ELM HOUSE, CHASE-SIDE, ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX, N.

Mrs CHARLTON will have VACANCIES for TWO or THREE PUPILS at the quarter. Terms may be had on application.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. Dr. Tidman, the Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., Homerton College; the Rev. J. M. Charlton, M.A., President of the Western College; T. Charlton, Esq., Alderman; B. Godfrey, Esq., M.D., Enfield; and to parents of pupils.

## ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

No. 6, CLARENCE-TERRACE, SEVEN SISTERS-ROAD, UPPER HOLLOWAY.

Mrs. B. B. TURNER, assisted by her Daughters and Professors, continues to RECEIVE a few YOUNG LADIES as BOARDERS. Her aim is to impart a liberal and useful education, based on religious principles, and to combine the comforts of home with the necessary discipline of school.

Morning Classes from Half-past Nine till Three.  
The ensuing TERM will COMMENCE on the 11th of SEPTEMBER.

References to Ministers and the Parents of Pupils.

## CANONBURY-HOUSE SCHOOL, QUADRANT-ROAD, ISLINGTON.

Principals:—Rev. ANDREW G. FULLER and Mr. ROBERT H. FULLER (who has taken Honours at the London and Queen's Universities).

First-class CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and MERCANTILE EDUCATION.

Pupils prepared for the Middle-class and Matriculation Examinations, which some have already successfully passed. Careful attention given to writing and spelling, and the pupils thoroughly versed in every kind of commercial calculation. French and drawing by M. Duval; German and drilling by Herr Von Mach; music by Mr. H. Morley.

The number of boarders is limited to twelve. A large playground and garden are attached. The comfort and good moral feeling of the boys are objects of careful attention.

VACANCY for FOUR. Terms, 35 to 55 guineas.

School will RE-OPEN on the 17th of August. For fresh Pupils only such portion of the current quarter as remains will be charged.

## THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 29, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, and ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CHAIRMAN IN LIVERPOOL: C. H. R. TURNER, Esq.

CHAIRMAN OF LONDON BOARD: SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.

At the Annual Meeting of the 10th instant, the following highly satisfactory results were shown:—

### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the large accessions of business made annually through a long series of years, which obviously increase the difficulty of further advances, yet the Fire Premiums of the year 1859 rise above those of the preceding year, by a larger sum than has been obtained by the increase of any single year since the formation of the Company, excepting the year 1853; disclosing an advance of 50 per Cent. in three years. To this circumstance must be attributed the gratifying announcement that the Accounts for the year show a profit of 42,484*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

The following figures exhibit the progress of the whole Fire Branch, running over the last ten years:—

	Total Premium received.	Increase of the Year above each preceding one.
1850 ..	£44,027 10 0 ..	£9,557 19 8
1851 ..	52,673 5 11 ..	8,045 15 11
1852 ..	76,925 4 2 ..	24,251 18 3
1853 ..	112,564 4 4 ..	35,639 0 2
1854 ..	128,459 11 4 ..	15,895 7 0
1855 ..	130,060 11 11 ..	1,601 0 7
1856 ..	151,733 9 6 ..	21,672 17 7
1857 ..	175,049 4 8 ..	23,815 15 2
1858 ..	196,148 2 6 ..	21,098 17 10
1859 ..	228,314 7 8 ..	32,166 4 9

Placing the Company among the very largest Offices in the Kingdom. Indeed, it is believed that there are now only three Offices in existence which equal it in Fire Revenue.

### LIFE BUSINESS.

The Directors desire to call the especial attention of the Proprietors to the statements of the Life Branch of the establishment.

The Actuary's Report on this subject is accompanied by an appendix, containing the fullest particulars of the investigation made, and is illustrated by two coloured diagrams, which make plain to the unprofessional eye the mortality experienced by the Royal, as indicated by curved lines, which contrast most favourably with the former averages of mortality, also displayed on the diagrams.

It is expected that these elucidations will attract a deep and profitable attention to the subject of Life Assurance in the minds of tens of thousands

**STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**  
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**DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT BANK.**  
FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.  
Offices: 5, Cannon-street West, E.C.  
G. H. LAW, Manager.

**ACCIDENTS OF EVERY KIND AND FROM ANY CAUSE**  
Insured against by an Annual Payment of 3d. to the  
**RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
which secures 1,000*l.* at death, or 6*l.* weekly for Injury.  
ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN of those insured is insured yearly by accident of some description.  
No EXTRA premium for Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps.  
No charge for Stamp Duty.  
For Terms, Prospects, &c., apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, and at the Head Office.  
This Company ALONE, without union or amalgamation with any other Company, has paid in  
COMPENSATION £53,000.  
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.  
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**QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.**  
LONDON OFFICE—2, Royal Exchange Buildings.  
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**FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.**  
Capital—Half-a-Million.  
OFFICE-BEARERS.

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Thomas Edwards Mow, Esq. | Christopher Bushell, Esq.  
Edward Heath, Esq.  
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PHYSICIAN—James Turnbull, Esq., M.D.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY TO THE COMPANY—W. P. Clerehugh, Esq.

**LONDON DIRECTORS.**  
Edward F. Alderson, Esq. (Kelson, Tritton, and Co.),  
26, Old Broad-street.

Henry Bruce, Esq. (Rainey, Bruce, and Co.), Director of Colonial Bank, Mincing-lane.

Henry Fowler, Esq. (H. and R. Fowler), St. Saviour's-dock, Southwark.

Thomas William Kough, Esq. (Jones Brothers), Upper Thames-street.

Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq. (Corbyn, Stacey, and Co.), Holborn.

BANKERS—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—J. Edward Pollock, Esq., M.D.

RESIDENT SECRETARY—Hugh Brown Taplin, Esq.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**  
Life Assurance in every branch, including not only the ordinary advantages given by other companies, but also affording benefits by non-forfeiture of Policies, combined with low rates of Premium.

Immediate and Deferred Annuities and Endowments granted on very liberal terms, and Reversions purchased.

**SPECIAL FEATURES.**—Non-forfeiture of Policies. The insurer has the right, on an ordinary Life Policy, after three years, to cease his payments, and obtain a free Policy, for the total amount of Premiums paid, and whatever Bonus may have been added.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**  
The rates of Premiums vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

**DISCOUNT ON PREMIUMS.**—A liberal discount is allowed on insurances effected for more than one year at a time.

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Every information on the business of the Company obtained on application at the Chief or Branch Offices, or to any of the Agents of the Company.

Application for Agencies requested.  
By order, W. P. CLEREHUGH, Manager.  
H. B. TAPLIN, London Secretary.

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The most wholesome part of the best Indian Corn, prepared by a process Patented for the Three Kingdoms and France and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for Puddings, Custards, Blanmange; all the uses of the finest arrowroot, and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids.

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Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen, Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and London.

**A VERY LARGE ADDITION** may be made to the PROFITS of a BOOKSELLER'S and STATIONER'S SHOP by selling PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROWROOT. Retailed at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants. It also forms a light nutritious diet for general use.

"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-Root to careful examination, microscopic and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal, in all respects, to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged.

(Signed) "ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

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None are genuine unless stamped with their corporate mark—the "SUN"—granted to their Father by the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield, June 29th, 1835.

MAPPINS'	MAPPINS' TABLE CUTLERY.			ALL ORDERS FROM ABROAD MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A BANKER'S DRAFT OR AN ORDER FOR PAYMENT IN ENGLAND.	
	BUCK-HORN SILVER MOUNTED	LONDON-BRIDGE.	Ordinary Quality s. d.	Median Quality s. d.	
TABLE CUTLERY FOR OFFICERS' MESS TABLES.	Two Dozen full-size Table Knives. Ivory Handles ..	44 0	68 0	92 0	
Table Knives, 4 <i>s.</i> per dozen.	One - and a - Half Dozen full-size Cheese, Ivory Handles ..	24 0	34 6	51 0	
Dessert	One Pair regular Meat Carvers ..	7 6	11 0	15 6	
Carvers	One Extra-size do.	8 6	12 0	16 6	
	One Pair Poultry Carvers ..	7 6	11 0	15 6	
	One Steel for Sharpening ..	3 0	4 0	6 0	
	Complete Service ..	94 6	138 6	196 6	

Messrs. MAPPINS' Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their Blades being their own Sheffield Manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in Hot Water, and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

Estimates furnished for services of Plate and Cutlery for Hotels, Steam Ships, and Regimental Messes.

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Good strong useful Congou Tea .. 2*s.* 6*d.* 2*s.* 3*d.* 2*s.* 10*d.* 3*s.* 2*s.* 2*d.* and 2*s.* 4*d.*  
Rich Souchong Tea .. 3*s.* 6*d.* 3*s.* 8*d.* 3*s.* 10*d.* and 4*s.*  
Pure Coffees .. 1*s.* 0*d.* 1*s.* 2*d.* 1*s.* 3*d.* 1*s.* 4*d.* 1*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.*

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 4*s.* or upwards.

**WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD AND PURE TEAS**, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3*s.* 3*d.* 3*s.* 2*d.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* Choice, 3*s.* 3*d.* Very Best Black Tea Imported, 3*s.* per lb.—Good Coffee, 1*s.* 1*d.* Superior, 1*s.* 2*d.* Choice Mocha Coffee, 1*s.* 3*d.* 1*s.* 4*d.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The very Best Old Mocha, 1*s.* 8*d.*

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A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing  
6 lb. of very Choice Souchong .. 3*s.* 8*d.* .. 2*s.* 2*d.* 1*s.* 4*d.* 1*s.* 6*d.* .. 2*s.* 1*d.* .. 2*s.* 0*d.* 1*s.* 4*d.*  
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder .. 4*s.* 0*d.* .. 0 4 6 1*s.* 6*d.* .. 1*s.* 8*d.* .. 0 1 6  
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea .. 3*s.* 4*d.* .. 0 0 8 1*s.* 6*d.* .. 1*s.* 8*d.* .. 0 1 6  
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee .. 1*s.* 6*d.* .. 0 4 6

£2 0 6

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Teas, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any part of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

A Price Current, containing a List of Prices of Tea, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Fruit, &c., sent post free on application to WEBSTER BROTHERS, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

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LOAF SUGAR for PRESERVING, Best Quality,

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VERY FINE BLACK TEA, 3*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* per lb.

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The saving to families will be fully 7*d.* to 1*s.* per lb.

The FINEST SOUCHONG TEA—3*s.* 9*d.* by the lb.; 3*s.* 8*d.* by the 20 lb. bag.

(This is guaranteed the best, and usually charged 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.* per lb.)

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The BEST

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### UNIVERSITY REFORM.

A VERY able article in the *British Quarterly Review* of July treats of the subject of "Cambridge University Reform." The writer has done good service in calling public attention to this question. He is evidently thoroughly qualified for his task. His mind is stored with information as accurate as it is full. His heart, too, is in the right place. He is no mere sectarian—we cannot determine from the tone of his writing whether or not he would call himself a Dissenter. At any rate, if he be, his views of the subject are broad and comprehensive enough to enlist the sympathies of intelligent Churchmen. He seems to have at heart the making the Universities what they were once—*bona fide* national institutions. He points out how this is impossible so long as the great prizes and emoluments of the place are open only to members of the Establishment—and by a series of telling facts he proves that the colleges as corporations have contrived to defeat the will of the Legislature, and to convert University Reform into "a delusion, a mockery, and a snare."

We are not among those who underrate the triumph achieved a few years back in throwing open the Universities to the admission of Dissenters. It was the legislative assertion of a great principle—a principle which essentially infolds all the changes we desire. It has placed the question in a totally different position from that which it had previously occupied. It has planted a seed which, whenever it shall be allowed to expand, will develop into a magnificent and fruit-bearing tree. But it would be folly to shut our eyes to the fact that, as yet, it has not quickened into life—and that under present College arrangements, it cannot. The nation has spoken in one sense—the College authorities in another and an antagonistic one—and, at this moment, the newly-acquired privilege of Dissenters, stunted as it was, remains a dead letter. Parliament threw open to us the doors of both Universities—but the Colleges have effectually over-ridden the decision of Parliament, and put chains across the doorway.

Listen to our reviewer. He says, "The mode in which the Colleges operate upon the exclusion of Nonconformists is either through enforced attendance on the College service, or doctrinal teaching and examinations. If, at some lax college in Cambridge, such as Magdalen or Christ's, they escape the one, they are sure to fall into the other. But at the two great colleges of Trinity and John's, the seniors have liberally resolved that they shall enjoy the benefits of both. At the New Testament class, the Roman Catholic is treated to opinions which savour too much of Geneva, and the Dissenter to opinions which savour too much of Rome. Both at the University and Collegiate examinations, the Roman Catholic is called upon to justify Cranmer, to pronounce Mary a schismatic, and Gardiner a murderer. The Dissenter may also be invited on these occasions, to explain the power of the keys, and trace the

episcopal government of the Church to Christ's injunctions to Peter. A consecutive daily attendance at college chapel and sermons is connected with these teachings. At the end of three years there can be but one result. Either the undergraduate will have adopted the creed of the Anglican Church, or his own religious principles will be undermined. The consequence is that no staunch Dissenter or Roman Catholic can receive any education at the leading colleges at Cambridge. Fathers will not expose their sons to the test. The new Act enforces the admission of Nonconformists to degrees. The colleges which monopolise the right of presentation assert, 'We will admit none who will not for three years at least wear the guise of Churchmen.' The admission of Dissenters to degrees at Cambridge is a premium either on proselytism or hypocrisy."

The Reviewer goes on to point out the only effectual remedy. He says that to render the clauses of the Act admitting Nonconformists to degrees of any effect, it must be rendered illegal on the part of any College to compel Church of England dissenters to attend the collegiate services, or to adopt any course of studies which will operate as a bar to their entrance. He insists on the impartial distribution of the University and collegiate revenues as no less important than freedom from sectarian restrictions—and he applies this remark, not merely to scholarships and exhibitions, but to fellowships also. He proves that the only pretext that can be set up—the only one, in fact, sought to be set up—against this impartiality and equality, is one of the most rotten character. He denies that the Colleges are for the greater part ecclesiastical corporations of the Anglican Church. "In fact," he says, "theology is about the last thing taught in Cambridge; nor can we denominate the University by any special title on that account unless upon the same principle that we denominate parish unions workhouses, from the fact that no work is done in them. The University has examinations for degrees in physic, for degrees in law, for degrees in arts, but it has no examination for degrees in divinity. This is the only faculty for which it confers degrees without any examination. We are therefore astounded that the important right of legislation" (University legislation) "should be withheld from the Nonconformist, upon the ground that the University legislated for certain learned objects, when those are the only learned objects for which it does not legislate at all."

It is impossible for us within our brief limits to touch upon the details of the question—details which the *British Quarterly* reviewer has handled in so masterly a manner. We can only commend to our readers a studious perusal of the article. We owe it to the writer to let him sum up his own views of the whole question, in which we most heartily concur with him.

We believe we have said enough to show that the present attempt at academical reform is a feint and not a reality. We have said enough to show that after the labours of the Commissioners shall have passed away, the Universities will still labour under the same mountain of abuses which has stifled their organic functions during the last two hundred years, and that the only means of awakening their dormant energies, is to open their portals to the nation and strip them of their present sectarian character. We have said enough to show that the English Church, instead of being injured, would reap important benefits by the change, and that its clergy would be large sharers in the advantages that would thereby be conferred upon their Christian brethren. We hope with so fair a case, some member of the Senate with the zeal and untiring assiduity of Mr. Heywood will be found, before the functions of the Cambridge Commissioners expire, to bring the worthlessness of their efforts before Parliament; to show the country that academic reform still remains as much a thing of the future as it has ever been; that the work has not even been done by halves, but that every change likely to be of extensive utility has yet to be accomplished. We also hope that such an exposition will be but preliminary to an annual motion for conferring a free academical franchise on the graduates of both Universities, that they may rejoice in the same religious liberty as the rest of her Majesty's subjects, and the senates which sit on the Cam and Isis may not be less exclusive than that which holds its sittings at Westmin-

ster. This is the only point where a breach can be made into the citadel wherein the intolerant spirit of the old academic system has finally entrenched itself. Nothing can exceed the importance of success in this struggle. Within the walls of these institutions the minds of those are fashioned who fill the most important posts in the country, who guide its counsels, who direct its tastes, from whose thoughts the age takes the impress of its opinions, and from whose acts emanate that invisible agency which animates its code of morality and honour. If these gentlemen stand still, the political and social elements of the age in a large degree stand still along with them. If their training be allowed to deteriorate, we are doomed to another cycle of the reign of class prejudices, of political dishonesty, of religious intolerance, and of aristocratic exclusiveness. The worst elements of the past, instead of dying out, will then have a prolonged lease of domination. But if we purge that training from all noxious influences, we shall rid the present of some of the worst agencies of the past; we shall repair the springs of social progress, invigorate the seat of its energies, and more efficiently than any other step we could take, quicken the march of civilisation.

The practical suggestions of the writer, we hope, nay more, we may almost undertake to promise, will not be lost sight of. We cordially proffer our thanks to the *British Quarterly* for having in so able and spirited a paper directed public attention to the subject.

### THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE ON CHURCH-RATES AND THE CENSUS BILL.

At one of the sittings of the Wesleyan Conference a memorial of private individuals, from the West Bromwich Circuit, was presented, expressing their approval of non-interference in political matters, and their pain that the evidence of the Rev. G. Osborn and Mr. T. P. Bunting strongly misrepresented the feelings of Wesleyans generally. The answer proposed was, in substance:—After careful consideration, the Conference perfectly agrees with your remark, and highly approves of the principle of non-interference in any merely political question, understanding it to refer, not to our individual conduct as citizens, but to our conduct as Wesleyans. Mr. Osborn was called upon to give evidence on the subject referred to before the Lords' Committee. He must be regarded, according to his own declaration at the time, as speaking in his individual capacity. [Here follows the quotation from Mr. Osborn's own words before the Lords' Committee.] The Conference takes this opportunity of expressing its approval of the conduct of those of our people who have abstained from agitating the subject, and from petitioning the Legislature, as Wesleyans, on either side, and trusts that they will continue to avoid all interference with subjects of a similar nature, and endeavour to manifest that we are "the friends of all, the enemies of none." A long discussion then followed, of which we give a condensed report.

Mr. PUNSHON said he regretted that Mr. Osborn's evidence should have been given. He thought it was elicited for a party purpose.

I do submit that it will be a sad thing for us if at any time we are committed, either to one side or the other, on one of those questions that vex and agitate the public mind. (Hear.) My opinion on the political liberty of Methodism is, that it is liberty in the true sense. I should be very sorry to see two or three political representatives of Methodism all sitting and voting on one side, or that the day should ever come when Methodist voters in any particular constituency should all go up to vote for the same man. My notion of political liberty is liberty to differ; and then, on those great religious questions on which all our denominational influence ought to be brought to bear with Niagara force, that those differing on merely political subjects should be found here acting on the same principles, directing the mind of the House of Commons, so far as they are able, to the same results. I could not be silent on this matter; for I have had to encounter various opinions upon it. One influential layman told me, "I am not a Churchman, I am not a Dissenter, I am a Methodist; but if you will force me to be a Churchman whether I will or no, then I shall be obliged to take sides, and unquestionably against the Church of England in its present administration." I regret that any of our people should be reduced to such an alternative, and therefore regret that these sentiments should have gone forth as the sentiments of the Methodist Connexion. (Hear.) My impression is directly the reverse of Mr. Osborn's as to the state of feeling among our people. (Hear.) My impression also is, thank God, that our people have been so thoroughly imbued by the ministry that has proclaimed the truth among them with

a love of better things, that very few of them would agitate the matter.

Mr. JAMES also deplored that such a question was raised by such a man in the present peaceful state of the Methodist Connexion. His own experience had led him to the conclusion that a great deal of heartburning and divisive feeling has been engendered in many parts of the kingdom by it. But he must express his utter horror of those coarse, mean, malignant, and infamous attacks made upon Mr. Osborne by certain portions of the press.

The EX-PRESIDENT (the Rev. Mr. Waddy), said:—

As soon as the evidence appeared, I wrote a communication designed for the *Watchman*, directing attention to the fact that Mr. Osborn only gave expression to his own feelings; I felt, however, I should be doing wrong as President by appearing in the press without consulting others. Those whom I consulted approved of the thing itself, but thought the President of the Conference should not send it to the newspaper, and it would be well if some person not holding that office would do so. I sent it to one and another, asking each one to insert it on his own responsibility; they all declined, and I could do no more. (Hear.)

Mr. WALKER believed that Mr. Osborn, being called, was obliged to go before the committee and give his own opinion.

Mr. S. R. HALL believed that Mr. Osborn gave utterance to the opinions of Wesleyan Methodism since John Wesley's death. (Mingled expressions.) Suppose the country were polled on the subject:—

Seeing the Established Church attacked by an intense Dissenting animus, seeing a collision between the Church that gave birth to our founder and an intensely political religious party, against all prejudice I am prepared to say, if the question were put, I take the side of the Church. (Hear, hear.) I care nothing for personal results. The question is now a rational question between the Church and Dissent, and if we are thrown into the midst, we are bound, in respect to our records and traditions, to say—though we are a separate, independent, and Wesleyan Connexion, a church, a Christian church, composed of religious societies, unfettered, on the one hand, by relations towards the Church of England, and, on the other hand, by any kind of instinct towards political Dissent; still, all our antecedents require us to say—We stand by the Church. (Applause.) The question before us is not that, but the Methodist integrity of Mr. Osborn. I vote him not culpable. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PREST gave his opinion as to the obligation to attend these committees. He said that there was an obligation when Parliamentary committees were concerned in election business. It was not the custom, so far as he knew, of the House of Lords or the House of Commons, upon questions of this sort, to summon reluctant witnesses. When formal application was made it did impose a sort of obligation that could hardly be foregone without treating the parties disrespectfully. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GERVASE SMITH agreed with Mr. Hall.

It is most unfortunate in a time of great peace and prosperity that this question should have been forced upon us. Considering the different sentiments entertained by Methodist people on this question, the less action we take the better. Let us have little or nothing to do either with Dissent or the Church—(applause)—but take an independent position—preach the Gospel to the people, and try to save souls. (Hear, hear.)

It was then agreed that Mr. Osborn's own words should be quoted in reply to the memorialists.

Mr. FARRAR thought man was not compelled to go and give evidence in a case like this. He thought Mr. Osborn might have said that he belonged to a community in which there was great difference of opinion on the subject, and on that account have declined to go. (Applause.)

Mr. RATTENBURY said that there had been a fierce Church-rate controversy in Bristol; and he was delighted to find that, to his knowledge, not a single Wesleyan Methodist took a part on either side. (Applause.) He differed from Mr. Punshon as to the opinions of the people; from observations in Bristol he should form quite another opinion.

Mr. ARTHUR said that when he read that evidence he thoroughly agreed with one practical point, and that was about the very small number of persons among them that ever discussed the Church-rate question. Till that evidence was given he was not able to state the personal opinions of twenty-members on that subject; since then, of course, it had been a different matter.

I regret exceedingly that the mind of the connexion has been agitated, because I fear that the influence of it will be to excite a feeling hostile to the Established Church. (Hear, hear.) My feeling towards other churches is not "I have nothing to do with you," but "I am the friend of all, the enemy of none." (Loud applause.) I believe that the more thoroughly catholic we are the more we shall be blessed. As to our bearing upon the future history of the Established Church in this country, there is nothing so friendly to the true interests of that Church as our unpolitical Methodist bearing. Go on, taking no sides, having nothing to do with party strife. I do entreat every brother, so far as his personal influence extends, to counteract in private conversation every tendency to drive us to extremes. I should be very sorry to see the day when Methodism did not contain men of wide differences of opinion. There always were men of different types. John Wesley was of one sort, Charles Wesley of quite another. Their relations to the Church of England were very different; and a good thing too. I should be sorry to see the day when there were not men of Mr. Osborn's type amongst us. Methodism was never meant to be a sect. John Wesley's idea was the recovery of primitive Christianity under the modern name of Methodism; and while we are pursuing that idea we may leave such questions as the one before us. Let us all go on by God's help spreading Scriptural holiness throughout the land. (Loud applause.)

Mr. PUNSHON said that his own opinion inclined

rather to Mr. Osborn's view than to the other side.

But I did feel it, and do still feel it, to be a matter of regret, that on a question that was known to be one in which great difference of opinion existed, it happened, as with the simultaneous slumberers around the sepulchre, that there was a marvellous concert in the witnesses giving evidence on one side. (Cheers.)

Mr. Osborn's own words were then read and inserted in the reply to the memorialists.

Mr. T. JACKSON expressed approval of Mr. Osborn's evidence as to the treatment many had met with from the clergy, especially their refusal to bury the dead of the Wesleyan persuasion.

We, as Methodist preachers, come more directly into collision with clergymen than with Dissenting ministers. The validity of our orders is denied by the great body of the clergy, and that touches our honour—(cheers)—yet I believe on that point we are wrong. The majority of the Reformed Churches threw off diocesan episcopacy. If our orders are invalid, so are the orders of the Scotch Church, the Protestant Church of France, of Holland, and other religious communities. We are strong on that ground. (Hear, hear.) But if the Episcopal clergy thus touch our honour, Dissent has an opposite feeling which I think to be still more injurious. Dissent—I do not wish to cast reflections on any individuals—intensely wishes to dissolve our connexion. That is a favourite object to ruin the character and influence of the Methodist body—(hear, hear)—to make your societies distinct churches. Because we are now in a state of prosperity, they are friendly towards us. But what was the feeling during the agitation? (Hear, hear.) There was not a Dissenting journal that did not take the part of the "Reformers." (Hear, hear.) We must be on our guard on the right hand, and on our guard on the left. (Hear, hear.) I am a Methodist preacher. (Cheers.) Some think I am a sort of churchman—I believe I am a true Wesleyan. (Hear, hear.) Let us maintain our position; we owe something to the memory of John Wesley. (Hear, hear.) I hope we shall never lose our respect for the sentiments and character of our distinguished founder. We must never assume the character of Dissenters. (Applause.) Our constitution is not founded on the principle of Dissent—we steer our course between the two. Let us stand fast in the liberty we have with God, in his wonderful Providence, has made us free. Depend upon it, if you become hostile to the Establishment of this country, you will depart from your true interests. You will never find religious prosperity and enlargement in Dissent. (Loud applause.)

Mr. OSBORN, in the course of some remarks, said that it was no secret, and it had not been a secret for eighteen years, that he was a warmly attached friend of the Church of England, and he held himself to be none the worse Wesleyan Methodist for that. (Loud applause.)

Mr. JACKSON said he wished to make just one additional observation, that had escaped his recollection before. They had been assailed with great bitterness and hostility by High Churchmen; but he maintained that the bitterest things ever published against Wesleyan Methodism had come from the quarter of Dissent.

At another meeting, Mr. PREST, in reporting on the committee of privileges, stated its action with respect to the Religious Census Bill.

Mr. S. R. HALL thought that the document leaned too favourably towards the Dissenting opposition to the Government. We have no sympathy with the intense Dissenting opposition to religious statistics. The committee hardly exercised its usual wisdom and deliberation.

Mr. PREST said, they did not exercise the usual deliberation, because they had not time; but he thought they exercised sound wisdom.

I do not think our petition indicated anything like sympathy with merely Dissenting opposition. I never had any sympathy with extreme Dissenters—never (hear, hear); but I am not, therefore, going to abstain from stating my objection to the Church of England as she is administered in these realms now. My respect for that Church is when she maintains her true Protestant character. (Hear, hear.) I rejoice in all the good done by the Evangelical clergy and lay portion of the Church; but I cannot shut my eyes to the most mischievous operation of two other schools—the Tractarian school, ignoring you (hear, hear), refusing burial to the children you baptize (hear), and, in my judgment, doing more mischief in this country by its active though masked—imperfectly masked—Popery, than avowed Popery is accomplishing. (Hear, hear.) I cannot forget the other school, the Broad Church, so styled. Take up the Oxford Essays, and see the downright infidelity taught there by men of high position and great learning. My belief is—I say it with pain—I say it in sympathy with not a few of the best men connected with that Church with whom I am acquainted—that the mischief done by these two schools counteracts the good done by that which is Evangelical, and it is a serious doubt in my mind whether the Church of England, as now administered, is doing more harm or good to the country. ("Hear, hear," and some expressions of dissent.) The principles we took up twenty or twenty-five years ago could not be taken up by us at this moment. (Hear.) If I were anything but what I am, I should not be a Dissenter. (Hear, hear.) I have no objection to the principle of an Establishment. The objectionable clause in the Census Bill was introduced by the influence of the High-Church party. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") There is no question about it. (Hear, hear.) The only fair way would have been that the returns should be obtained as at the last Census. I have examined them as carefully as anybody, and not with a very stupid intellect either. (Cheers.) I regret that the prayer of the petition of our committee was not agreed to by the Commons, that the whole religious question is thoroughly ignored; and I should be very glad if this Conference will allow the collection and the publication of information respecting our Connexion to the nation, which will place us in a far more favourable position than we stood at the last Census.

Mr. S. R. HALL said that their friends in London

appeared to be joining a Dissenting party, who took objection on principle to any religious statistics.

Mr. PREST said that if there was any appearance of that, nothing was further from their intention. One of the strongest things present in their intention was to keep clear of anything like the expression of sympathy with such Dissenting opposition.

#### TRICENTENARY OF THE REFORMATION IN SCOTLAND.

The first of a series of meetings, to extend over four days, in commemoration of the tricentenary of the Scottish Reformation, took place on Tuesday, in the Free Church Assembly Hall, Edinburgh. There was a very large attendance. A number of interesting memorials of Covenanting and Reformation times were likewise sent in by collectors, and attracted much attention from visitors.

After devotional services, the proceedings were opened by a sermon by the Rev. Dr. GUTHRIE, from the words, "The truth shall make you free" (John viii. 32). In the course of a very eloquent discourse, the rev. doctor said:—

They had in this city monuments to men of literature and to men of science, but without a monument to the biggest man that ever set his broad foot in Edinburgh—he meant John Knox. Why, they didn't know where his ashes lay. They didn't know where he was buried. When he was asked where John Knox was buried, he said, "Here," (pointing to his breast), and in every Scottish breast. Not in the breast of a Free Churchman, or Established Churchman, or Episcopalian, or Independent, but in every one of them. Let them, then, before they leave this city, take steps to raise a monument to that man, as representing those men who had made us an example of that great truth—"He is a free man whom the truth has made free."

At the evening meeting the Lord Provost presided:—Dr. MCRIE read a paper on "The Parliament of 1560." The Rev. Canon MILLER, of Birmingham, was the next speaker. In the course of his address he said he was amazed at the strong delusion which had come over our statesmen in high places with regard to the character of the Church of Rome. (Hear, hear.) The reverend gentlemen condemned in strong terms the system of negative theology, and expressed his conviction that John Knox would have opposed it as boldly as he did the Papacy. The Rev. Dr. KILLEEN, Professor of Church History in the Presbyterian College, Belfast, then read a paper on the "Hand of God in the Reformation." Mr. JOHN MACGREGOR, honorary secretary of the Protestant Alliance, was the next speaker. Dr. BEGG in the course of his speech referred to the recent exertions put forth in this country for the spread of Popery, and to condemn the lukewarmness of a large number of Protestant ministers in regard to that vitally important matter.

He had been closely watching the progress of the Prince of Wales in Canada. He first visited Newfoundland, which, as they all knew, was under the rule of the Popish bishops. Both these Popish bishops and the Protestant bishops presented addresses to the Prince; and he was made to answer them both together, and to say in his answer that he hoped they would "long maintain an earnest religion, and live in brotherly harmony." Not a true religion, but an earnest religion! That was the slang of the present day; forgetting that, if the one man was earnest in such a case, he must be earnest against the other. He saw next that in the Prince of Wales's advance to New Brunswick a question was mooted as to where the Dissenters should rank in some procession; and they were told that they should rank behind the Popish authorities. This they very properly refused to do. (Applause.) He had not yet seen any details as to what had taken place in Nova Scotia; but they knew that Nova Scotia had lately in a great measure thrown off the yoke of Popery, and he thought that our young prince might perhaps get a lesson which would be of benefit to him from his visit to that portion of the Queen's dominions.

On Wednesday, the Assembly Hall was well filled, though not so crowded as on the previous day. The chair was occupied by Major Davidson, and the proceedings were commenced with devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. M. S. DILL, Ballymena, Moderator of the Irish Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. W. LINDSAY ALEXANDER read the first paper of the day, his subject being "The Culdees." The paper was devoted to an exposition of the ecclesiastical pretensions and constitution of the Culdees, and their religious opinions and usages. If the Reformers were Protestants against Popery in its full-grown enormity, the Culdees were Protestants against it in its first encroachments. Dr. BEGG read a letter from Dr. Candlish, apologising for his absence from the tricentenary meetings. The Rev. J. S. SMITH (author of the "Men of the Scottish Reformation") then read a paper on "The Causes that led to the Reformation in Europe." Professor LORIMER, of London, read a paper on "The Precursors of John Knox."

He confined himself to four of Knox's precursors, who had an undoubted precedence over all the rest. Two of these four were names familiar throughout the land as "household words," and he pronounced them together, and would speak of them together—Patrick Hamilton and George Wishart—(applause)—both of them reformers of the first rank, and entitled to share almost equally with Knox in the highest honours of that national commemoration, for these three were, under God, the largest instruments of rearing the grand edifice of religious truth in this country. Professor Lorimer proceeded to give a graphic sketch of the career of the third precursor of Knox, Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, who was the poet, *par excellence*, of the Scottish Reformation, and a patriot, a statesman, and theologian as well as a poet. The fourth and last precursor of Knox, named by Professor Lorimer, was Alexander Alesius or Allan, who, though comparatively little known, had done good service in promoting the progress of religious truth.

The Rev. Dr. WYLIE, of Edinburgh, read a paper giving a sketch of the more prominent events in the life of John Knox.

At two o'clock there were two meetings held—one in the Assembly Hall, and the other in the Free High Church. At the former meeting papers were read by Mr. A. E. MACKNIGHT, advocate, Edinburgh, on "The Influence of the Reformation on Literature and Education;" by the Rev. Dr. LORIMER, Glasgow, on "The Alleged Services of the Church of Rome to the cause of Freedom; and by Professor HETHERINGTON, Glasgow, on "Toleration; or, the Principles of Religious Liberty."

At the meeting of the Free High Church, papers were read by the Rev. John FRASER GORDON, on "The Hand of God in the Reformation;" by the Rev. DUNCAN M'CALLUM, of Arisaig, Fort William, "The Church of Scotland as old as the Church of Rome."

The Rev. WM. MACKRAY, A.M., next read a paper on "The Causes which have retarded the Progress of the Reformation."

He stated the chief retarding causes to be—1st, Dissensions among Protestants; and 2nd, the misconceptions and derelictions among Protestants. He denied the claim of unity put forth by the Romish Church, and contended that that Church had in all ages been the scene of the most unseemly internal contentions and strife. He condemned the policy of favouring all sects alike, which had, he said, largely characterised the Government of this country, and maintained that there could be no doubt that such misconceptions of the character of the Papacy had been the cause of fatal derelictions on the part of Protestant Governments. Favour upon favour has been heaped upon that Church by the Government of this country, until one of the insolent representatives of her head openly boasted that ten years of the nineteenth century had given Rome more conquests in England than the three preceding centuries since the Reformation, and that a few more years of the same policy would give to it the complete victory over Protestantism, and make Great Britain all its own.

The Rev. J. D. MILLER, Aberdeen, next read a paper "Tractarianism in Scotland;" giving a sketch of the attempts to introduce Episcopacy by King James, and the troubles which followed. Mr. PORTEOUS, the secretary, read a paper by the Rev. John Macready, Saintfield, Ireland, on "The Early Irish Church."

An evening meeting was held in the Free Assembly Hall, commencing at seven o'clock, and was numerously attended. Letters of apology for absence were read from Lord Roden, who was to have taken the chair, and from the Earl of Cavan. The meeting, which was very large, was addressed by J. C. Colquhoun, of Killermont; W. M. MacDonald, Esq., of Rossie; the Rev. A. Dallas, on "Romish Kidnapping;" and the Rev. Wm. Arnot, of Glasgow. Mr. HATELY, Precentor to the Free Church Assembly, diversified the proceedings by a lecture on "The Psalmody of the Reformation," with illustrative specimens, by an admirable choir.

At Thursday's meeting Principal CUNNINGHAM read a paper on "The Principles of the Reformation not the Cause of Sects and Heresies." The Rev. Professor LORIMER, of London, read a paper on "The Learning and Enlightened Views of the Reformers."

The Rev. M. COHEN STUART, of Utrecht, then addressed the meeting. He said that in the Protestant Church of Holland they were now struggling against that Neology which took away the glory from Christ! but there were still thousands of their people who had never bent their knee to the Baal of Neology. (Cheers.) The Protestants embraced fully two-thirds of the nation, and by far the greatest portion of its intellect. There were some dissensions among them, but they were determined to cling to the Word of God, and as long as they did so there was no fear of them.

Mr. H. J. KENER, Secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and one of the magistrates of Amsterdam, spoke next.

The Rev. W. FRASER, Paisley, read a paper (at the afternoon meeting) on "The Hold of Public Instruction which Rome is obtaining in Great Britain and Ireland."

Mr. Fraser, after some preliminary remarks, showing that the Irish priests resolutely opposed the use of the Bible in schools, though the people themselves wished it, proceeded to speak at length of the present system of national education in Ireland. Having given statistics in regard to the operation of the National Board system, he came next to the subject of Popery and Privy Council grants. The Roman Catholics draw for schools in Britain 33,000/., and have only 107 certificated male teachers. The Established Church of Scotland drew last year for her schools, 44,185/., and 479 certificated male teachers; the Free Church 36,331/., and has 329 certificated teachers. The priests drew nearly as much, and have only the limited number specified. The Established Church has 813, and the Free Church 641 male pupil-teachers; while the Roman Catholics have only 256. But note, further, while the Established and the Free Churches have respectively only 328 and 232 female pupil-teachers, the Roman Catholics have 553. This paucity of male teachers and this comparative excess of females force us to question the general value of the education given not only in Britain to Roman Catholics, but also in Ireland. I have no suggestion to offer. Adjustment is impracticable. The indiscriminate endowment of all religious beliefs, true, false, and mixed, is fundamentally and essentially a great political mistake. At the same time it must be continued until a better be adopted. It is achieving educational benefits which we cannot afford to lose.

The Rev. ROBERT GAULT, Superintendent of the Free Church Popish Mission, Glasgow, addressed the meeting on the "Romish Establishment at the Reformation."

The meeting was next addressed by the colonial deputies—viz., Rev. Professor King and Rev. J. Munro, of Nova Scotia; Rev. Mr. Sutherland, Gibraltar; and Rev. W. Miller, Melbourne.

A meeting was held in the Free High Church at two o'clock, which was thinly attended. Mr. Peter Scott occupied the chair. Various papers were read. The meeting reassembled at seven o'clock, in the Assembly Hall, Bailie Blackadder presiding, in the absence of the Earl of Cavan.

The Rev. M. S. DILL, Moderator of the Irish Presbyterian Church, addressed the meeting on "The Revival of Religion in Ireland."

It had been the means of conferring incalculable blessings upon the children of God themselves. There had been many undoubted cases of conversion. He hesitated not to say that there had taken place more real conversions during the last twelve months than during the previous twenty years. (Applause.) According to the authority of Professor Gibson, who he was sure, had understated the facts, more than 300 Roman Catholics in Ireland had been converted to the truth as it is in Jesus. (Applause.) A great alteration for the better had taken place in the state of society in their quarter. For instance, there were drunkenness and profaneness; he put them together, because the one ordinarily went with the other. (Hear, hear.) The drunkards had all been made sober men, not by any of the judges, or by speeches, but by the operation of the Holy Spirit of God. It was evident in many cases in the altered appearance of the people. Many of their churches, which before had been thinly attended, were now crowded; and over every part of their land the sound of hammers might be heard either in extending the old churches or in building new ones for persons who could not be accommodated elsewhere. Their communion rolls had been largely increased. The thirst for religious knowledge was strong, and their friends the booksellers were reaping a golden harvest by the sale of religious publications. (Applause.)

Major STRAITH, of the Church Missionary Society, then addressed the meeting, giving a brief account of missions in the province of Tinnevelly, in India, in the southern portion of which Christian congregations, numbering altogether between 36,000 and 37,000 Christians, had been established. The other speakers were the Revs. Thomas Toye, R. Knox, and H. Hanna, of Belfast, and Mr. Gall, jun.

On the fourth day, Friday, the section meetings began in the Assembly Hall and in the Free High Church at eleven o'clock. A. Thomson, Esq., of Banchory, presided. The Rev. J. YOUNG, Edinburgh, addressed the meeting on "The Covenant sworn by the Lords of the Congregation in December, 1557;" and, as he proceeded, the Rev. Mr. Begg carried round the original document placed in a glazed frame. Mr. Young mentioned that he had found the document while making searches among the wreaths of the ancient family of Cunningham of Baldoune, Perthshire. JAMES DODDS, Esq., addressed the meeting on the secular benefits which have resulted from the Reformation. The Rev. A. LEITCH, Wigton, Cumberland, spoke on "Scriptural Principles of Christian Union." W. JOHNSTON, Esq., of Ballykilbeg, Ireland (author of "Night Shade") read a paper on "Pietry in Politics and Practical Protestantism." The Rev. Dr. BANNISTER, Berwick, addressed the meeting on "The Sanction and Support of Popery by the British Government Unconstitutional, Impolitic, and Dangerous."

At the supplementary meeting in the Free High Church, the Rev. Mr. ROGERS, of London, read a paper by the Rev. Isaac Brock, B.A., London, on "The Islington Protestant Institute." The paper detailed the different steps taken by the institute to counteract the efforts of Romanism and also of Tractarianism in London. The Rev. H. MAGEE, superintendent of the Dublin Mission of the Irish Presbyterian Church, then addressed the meeting on the subject of "Home Missions to Roman Catholics." The Rev. Mr. BLACK then read a paper by the Rev. Matthew Kerr, missionary of the Irish Presbyterian Church, on "How to Deal with the Roman Catholics of Ireland." The Rev. A. CAMPBELL, Montrose, then addressed the meeting on "The Present Duty of Scottish Protestants to the Romanists in Scotland." At one o'clock the Rev. Dr. SYMINGTON delivered an admirable discourse from Rev. xviii. 4, "Come out of her my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues."

The Rev. Dr. BEGG gave a brief statement of the object of the proposed Protestant Institute:—

We purpose (he said) to have a special training-school for missionary agents to Roman Catholics. Moreover, they intended, by the blessing of God, to concentrate in that locality, in the first place, the operations of the Scottish Reformation Society, in connexion with which these meetings had been held; to have a hall in which lectures should be given to students—in which the operations of the Female Protestant Society should be carried on—to have a school for the training of children—and, what was of more importance to the children of Papists at the present moment, the Bible-woman, who had been greatly instrumental in selling copies of the Word of God to Romanists, was to be located there; and all these would be concentrated in and around this great Protestant Institute.

Father CHINQUY then briefly addressed the meeting. He said he must protest against being called in the programme the Canadian Reformer. He was not reformed, because every day he saw that he needed to be more reformed than he was. (Hear.) Father Chiniquy then gave an interesting account of the conversion of a little Roman Catholic girl, and, through her means, of her whole family. He then stated that he had thirty young men who were prepared to go out and work against Romanism. He appealed to the audience to assist in raising up the institute which they were about to found, in order

that these men might be trained up in the doctrines of Protestantism.

The laying of the foundation-stone of the Protestant Institute of Scotland, as a permanent memorial of the Reformation, and as a college for the instruction of youth on the Romish controversy, took place on Friday, on the stance between the Magdalene Chapel, Cowgate, and Merchant-street. The front and entrance will be on George IV. Bridge, but the foundation has to be laid deep down on the level of the Canongate. The great body of the meeting in Assembly Hall, after listening to Father Chiniquy, proceeded to the site in procession, marshalled three abreast, and headed by Major Davidson. Dr. Begg opened the proceedings with prayer. Robert Morrison, Esq., of Harviestoun House, then laid the foundation-stone in due form, and appropriate addresses were subsequently delivered by the Rev. Dr. McCrie, Professor Lindsey, Rev. Sir H. W. Moncrieff, and the Rev. A. R. C. Dallas.

The proceedings were resumed at seven o'clock, when the hall was crowded in every part. After devotional exercises, Dr. Begg stated that the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was expected to have been present to preside that evening, had not been able to come to Edinburgh. Colonel Walker was then called to the chair. After various addresses, Dr. Begg introduced Father Chiniquy, the Canadian Reformer, who was, he said, a converted Roman Catholic priest, and had been the means of converting from 6,000 to 7,000 Roman Catholics.

Mr. CHINQUY, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, proceeded to give a lengthened and interesting account of his life and experience. After detailing the steps by which through persecution he was led to a saving knowledge of the Gospel, he described how he was excommunicated, and the result of his appeal to his own people:—

I told them, if you think it is better to follow the Word of God than the word of man; if you think it is better to submit to Christ than to submit to man; if you think, dear countrymen, that it is better to be the children, servants, and followers of Christ, than to be submitted, as we have been all our lives, to the bishops of the Church of Rome; if you wish me to remain among you, and to read the Scriptures, and to serve and praise the Lord, then you have only to tell me, and I am your man. They all rose up, without one exception. (Applause.) Then we began to sing the songs of Zion for the first time; and then I saw a thing which I don't think has been seen since the days of Pentecost. That whole multitude of people, about a thousand persons, became as happy as if they had been drunk,—the men with beards pressing the young men to their breasts, and mothers shaking hands with their daughters, and praising the Lord because they had been made free by the Word of God. More than two thousand men had left that Church, with their priest at their head, who was well known both in Canada and in the States. They punished the old bishop by removing him, and appointed another of the name of Duggan, who had a great reputation for piety and prudence.

His first act was to write a letter to me, to say that he was coming to recover his stray sheep, and to bring them back to the Church. I read that letter to my people from the pulpit, and I told them next Thursday the bishop is coming among you to try to prove that I have deceived you, and that the Bible is a soul-destroying book, and that out of the Church of Rome there is no salvation. I told them that they must be all up to hear him, and that not one,—not even the sick,—must be absent; and that if the bishop proved to them that I was a deceiver, that the book was a soul-destroying book, and that there was no salvation out of the Church of Rome, they must make their peace with him. Thursday arrived, and an immense multitude of people came out. I had erected a platform, that the bishop might be seen and heard by every one. The bishop came at the appointed hour, and was surrounded by a great number of priests in rich carriages. Just at the moment he was coming near the chapel, I hoisted a flag of stars and stripes, which had a voice to the bishop, and said, "Sir, the days of darkness are gone, and the days of light and freedom are come—(cheers)—and are shining upon this flag. You are not coming into a land of the Inquisition, but among a free people, who owe no authority to Pope or Bishop." He understood that voice, and turned very pale when he saw it. The grand vicar, who was beside him, said to the people, "Kneel down! this is the bishop, he will give you his blessing;" but nobody moved. (Cheers.) The vicar said, in a louder voice, "Kneel down, this is the bishop, he will bless you," when a voice came from the crowd, "Don't you know that we will never bend our knees except before God?" and thousands of voices answered Amen to that. (Cheers.) The bishop went up to the platform, and I followed him as closely as possible. He then gave his sermon, but he failed entirely to prove anything that he had promised. It was clear that he had failed. At the end of half an hour he said to the people, being evidently vexed, "French Canadians, I see that you don't pay attention and respect to my authority, as I had a right to expect; and in the name of God, who is hearing me, I ask you, who will regulate you in the ways of God, if you reject my authority?" His request was followed by a solemn silence. After a few moments a voice cried out in answer, "We reject your authority for ever. We have nothing to guide us now but the Word of God as we find it in our Bible. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Bishop, it is better for you to go away, never to come back again;" and thousands answered Amen to that also. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chiniquy concluded his address amid hearty applause, by asking the meeting to give their prayers freely for his French Canadian brethren.

After some other addresses and the adoption of some business resolutions, the meeting closed with singing part of the nineteenth Psalm.

#### CHURCH-RATES.

DORKING, SURREY.—On Friday last a vestry-meeting was held at Dorking for the twofold purpose of passing the churchwardens' accounts and

making a Church-rate. The attendance was not so large as on some previous occasions, and the proceedings were conducted with much better feeling than last year. The vicar, the Rev. W. H. Joyce, occupied the chair. The convening notice having been read, the churchwardens submitted their accounts, which were passed without opposition. Mr. Churchwarden Letter then read to the vestry an estimate for the current year, and stated that, in consequence of the defective state of the church spire, a larger rate than usual would be required. Mr. Bartlett, an ex-churchwarden, proposed, and Mr. Davey, another ex-churchwarden, seconded, a rate of threepence in the pound. Mr. C. Rose, thereupon, moved, and the Rev. J. A. Whitehouse seconded, as an amendment, "That this vestry hereby refuses to make a Church-rate." The chairman, following the precedent of previous years, refused to put the amendment, and Mr. Rose handed in a written protest against the refusal. Mr. Whitehouse then proposed an amendment as follows:—"That the churchwardens be requested to use means to obtain by voluntary contributions the amount required for the repairs and other expenses connected with the parish church." Mr. Rose seconded the motion. The vicar, refusing to put this amendment also, Mr. Whitehouse protested in writing. Mr. Higgins complained that the churchwardens had not enforced the last rate, and expressed himself ashamed of the apathy of many of the Dissenters. Mr. Cole wished to know if the churchwardens intended to proceed—his opposition to this rate would depend on that—if they would let him alone he would let them alone. Mr. Rose said that, seeing the result of previous polls, and believing that the chairman's refusal to put the amendments, and the presence of an illegal item in the estimate, had rendered the rate invalid, he did not intend to demand a poll on that occasion. The original motion was then put to the meeting, when the numbers for and against appeared so evenly balanced that the chairman called for a division, the result being fourteen in favour of and fourteen against the rate. The chairman thereupon gave the casting vote for the rate, and the proceedings terminated. It is now seven years since Church-rates were enforced in Dorking, and there is little or no doubt, seeing that that just made is like its predecessors, illegal, no attempt will be made to levy it by legal proceedings.

**CHURCH-RATES AT BASINGSTOKE, HANTS.**—A disputed Church-rate case of general interest to the friends of abolition was heard before the magistrates of Basingstoke on Tuesday. It appears that a vestry was held in May last to make a rate, but the proceedings were conducted in such a manner that all parties were dissatisfied, and the churchwardens were so doubtful of the validity of the rate that, before attempting to collect it generally, they applied to a few persons known to be opposed on principle to Church-rates, and on their refusal to pay issued summonses. Mr. Bennett, of Serjeants' Inn, appeared for the defendants, and made several objections to the rate, such as that it was excessive—that no estimate was given on demand—that the original motion was never put to the vestry—and that a poll was refused. The examination of the churchwarden was sufficient of itself to establish the three first objections. About the last there was some doubt. The vestry-clerk declared that a poll had been granted at the vestry-meeting, that he took the names down without having a show of hands, and that it was only when the numbers were declared in favour of the rate that a poll was demanded. The churchwarden on his oath declared that the vestry-clerk obtained the sanction of the vestry to this proceeding, whereupon several gentlemen of respectability came forward, and upon oath declared that polling was neither mentioned nor suggested till the close of the meeting. Mr. Bennett condemned the proceeding as a mere trick on the part of the vestry-clerk and churchwardens, it being clearly impossible that the parish could be polled in the course of ten minutes. The decision of the magistrates was to make order for payment on the members of the Society of Friends, and to dismiss the summonses of other objections. Notice of appeal against this decision was given by Mr. Bennett.

**A NOBLE EXAMPLE.**—The Rev. T. Binney appealed to his congregation at the Weigh-house Chapel on Sunday evening for the poor sufferers in Syria, and though no previous notice had been given, about 112*l.* or 114*l.* was collected at the close of the service.—*Patriot.*

**SECESSION FROM THE UNITARIANS.**—The Rev. H. V. Palmer, who for many years has been the minister of the Unitarian chapel in York, a short time ago relinquished his charge, in consequence of an entire change in his views. The rev. gentleman was last Sunday admitted deacon at the ordination of the Archbishop of York.—*Yorkshire Gazette.*

**DR. CULLEN ON DONNYBROOK FAIR.**—Dr Cullen has just issued a bull to the clergy of his diocese, requesting them to caution their flocks against this fair. "Would it," he says, "be meet for children to indulge in disgraceful amusements and shameful dissipation while their common Father is afflicted and persecuted?"

**BIBLE CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.**—The forty-second annual conference of this body commenced its sittings in Providence Chapel, Exeter, on Wednesday, July 25th, when 122 preachers and lay representatives attended. The following are the statistics of the connexion:—Ministers, about 172; local preachers, 1,482; chapels, 613; other preaching places, 284; deaths during the connexional year, 234; members on trial, 923; accredited members, 22,394; total number of church members, 23,317;

Sabbath-school teachers, 6,337; Sunday and weekday scholars, 28,400. Increase during the year:—Itinerant preachers, 12; local preachers, 62; chapels, 20; deaths, 62; members, 1,160; Sunday-school teachers, 389; scholars, 2,128.

**PROFESSIONAL SINGING IN CHURCHES.**—The Bishop of Ripon objects to professionals singing in churches. He has addressed a letter of remonstrance to an incumbent in whose parish the announcement had been made that a professional singer had been engaged to sing on the re-opening of his church. He exculpates the clergyman from all blame in the matter, but writes strongly against the practice.

**DISSENTING CHAPELS IN THE CITY.**—The Rev. Charles Hume, rector of St. Michael's, Wood-street, in a letter to the *Times* this morning, enumerates the following Dissenting places of worship in the City which have been abandoned during the last few years:—1, Hare-court Chapel; 2, Jewin-street Chapel; 3, the Postern Chapel; 4, the chapel at the corner of Coleman-street; 5, Ebenezer Chapel; 6, Pell-street Chapel; 7, that in St. Mary Axe; 8, that in Red Cross-street. The Rev. Jesse Hobson explains why these buildings were closed:—

Some were compelled to be removed because of the expiry of the lease, and others would not have been removed so far from their old locality but for the impossibility of obtaining ground on which to build. Further, all these chapels were very small, seating in the aggregate no more than 1,500 people, and, in many instances, very badly located. I scarcely know the bent of Mr. Hume's illustration of the principle of the Union of Benefices Bill (which I understand to be confined to the City), when he refers to chapels one or two miles away from the sphere of operations indicated; but at all events, this is counterbalanced by the new and commodious chapels which have been erected during the last quarter of a century, any one of which would and does accommodate a number equal to all of the minor chapels which have been closed.

Mr. Hobson insists that the need for church and chapel accommodation in the City is still very great.

I instituted an inquiry not two years since as to the attendance at places of worship among the inhabitants of Thames-street and its outlying courts and streets from London-bridge to Blackfriars-bridge, and found that there were upwards of 12,000 persons who lived in those localities, the larger number of which never attended any place of worship, and if further argument were needed, a congregation of nearly 1,000 people has for the last two years been gathered on Queenhithe after the churches and chapels have been closed. I plead for Dissenters, who want more room, and trust that some sympathy may yet be extended to the city of London, and that by the united efforts of Churchmen and Dissenters, both engaged in one common cause, the people of the City proper may still be supplied with places of worship.

**THE DEAN OF YORK AND HIS LARDER.**—Is the Church of England the Church of Mammon, that any corner of it should be deliberately set apart for worldly gain or sensual enjoyment, spread as a board for luxury or a couch for repose? Such corners are many of the Deaneries avowedly. What is the Deanery of York but a refectory, or a kitchen? We are told of its social importance and of its obligations to hospitality, but not a word has been hazarded of its pastoral or religious duties. The same view of it has been taken from first to last, and by both layman and ecclesiastic. Dean Duncombe has been considered by all parties in the light of one of those civic dignitaries only named in connection with larder and cellar; and since the city of York has the good fortune to enjoy a Lord Mayor like London, would it not be worth considering whether the Deanery and Mayoralty might not be consolidated with advantage?—*Examiner.*

**DOINGS OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.**—Where most men only see an occasion for preserving their own honour untarnished, the ecclesiastical commissioners find an opportunity of mortifying their own corrupt love of approbation, and spontaneously undergoing the slow martyrdom of popular contempt. As their board contains many bishops, a few deans, and no parsons, profane laymen in their position would have been even over careful to avoid the imputation of forwarding the interests of those who had a vote in their deliberations, and of neglecting the interests of those who had none. But if they had done so they would have lost the chance of wearing the glorious *san benito* of public ridicule and odium. Accordingly, they decided to move in precisely the opposite direction, and to do what no board of laymen would have done, except perhaps a metropolitan vestry composed of publicans, ordering the workhouse port from each other in turn. They came to the conclusion that curates were passing rich on 130*l.* a-year, and absolutely refused to make any grants out of the common fund for the purposes of enabling the possessor of such a princely income to build himself a house to live in. But when it came to deans starving on 1,000*l.* a-year, the bowels of their compassion were moved. Though the miserable victim of this pittance had a house besides to console him, they felt that they could not do less than give him just 200*l.* a-year extra to enable him to keep it in repair. When they came to consider the pitiable case of the bishops, inasmuch as the bishops formed a strong majority on the board, their sensibility to the sufferings of human nature under the pangs of want had become much more acute. It was a miserable thing to contemplate that bishops should have been reduced to drag out a wretched existence on 5,000*l.* a-year. But that was not the worst. Many of them had palaces that were either too small or two old-fashioned, or situated too near to some smoky town to give a chance of peaceful meditation to the tender spirits who float over the earth in lawn. Of course, it was quite impossible that the bishops, with their reduced

incomes, should supply these defects for themselves. The bounty that was dried up for the parsonage flowed freely enough for the palace. The fund that was too poor to give a roof to the starving incumbent of a Peel district found means to furnish thousands for increasing the splendour of a prelate's state. Detailed statements are both personal and tiresome; but we commend those who take any interest in the subject, to a return that has been presented to Parliament during the present session, giving an account of the thousands of pounds that have been spent in buying, changing, or extending episcopal residences. He will sometimes find as much as five or six thousand pounds expended in adding to the magnificence of a single building which is honoured by being a bishop's abode. Assuredly, if the Ecclesiastical commissioners think that it is profitable for them that all men should speak ill of them, they are in a fair way to attain to that blessed condition.—*Saturday Review.*

**TOLERATION IN RUSSIA.**—A letter from Warsaw, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says:—"The government is still very severe in religious matters. Recently, a M. Tokarski, a Roman Catholic, married a Russian young lady of the Greek church, but the priest who performed the ceremony forgot to make them sign a written engagement to bring up their children in the orthodox religion. When a child was born, M. Tokarski had it baptised in the Catholic church. That fact was denounced to the authorities, and in virtue of an imperial ukase just issued the priest has been incorporated as a simple soldier in the army, and M. Tokarski has been thrown into prison and there remains."

**THE KING OF SARDINIA AND THE PROTESTANTS.**—The *Leeds Mercury* publishes the following as a "reliable communication, recently received from Italy":—"Our beloved King Victor Emmanuel has offered to Mazzarella (a distinguished Protestant preacher at Genoa), the Chair of Philosophy at the University of Bologna, and I believe that he has already accepted it. Hereby the King offers a reward (so to say) for Mazzarella's literary productions, especially for his work 'Critique on Science,' the object of which is to lead the thoughtful to Christ. Such an act shows that the object of the book has been understood and appreciated. The Government draws the sword for conflict against the hierarchy by entrusting Mazzarella with the instruction of youth at the first University of Italy. Praised be God who prepares great things for poor Italy."

**THE SWEDENBORGIAN CONFERENCE.**—The annual conference of the New Church, commonly known as that of the Swedenborgians, opened its sittings on Monday, in their church in Percy-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Some forty or fifty ministers and representatives from different parts of the kingdom have attended the meetings. It appears this body has not a migratory ministry to deal with, like the Westleyans, but a considerable portion of time is devoted to day-schools, of which some stand in the foremost ranks of the Government inspectors' reports; one large school in Manchester in particular. Bequests of money are left from time to time for this purpose, and last year, it seems, no less than 18,000*l.* was so bequeathed, and put at the disposal of "The Conference." They have also numerous Sunday-schools, and support a "Society for printing and publishing the works of Swedenborg," two tract societies, and two missionary societies. A monthly magazine has a sale of about 3,000 copies; but there are others published by private members. The church in America is said to be more extended than in this country. Their numbers, as yet by no means large, are said to be increasing, though it seems "The Conference" has no means of accurately ascertaining, as there are as many societies not in connexion with it as there are of those which send representatives.—*Sunderland Herald.*

### Religious Intelligence.

**FORDINGBRIDGE, HANTS.**—On Wednesday, the 8th inst., the friends of the Rev. M. Williams, B.A., met to present him with a parting testimonial of their respect and esteem on his terminating a happy pastorate of ten years. An address from the church and congregation was read by William Tice, Esq., as chairman, stating that the church and congregation had doubled, and that all the institutions were in a flourishing state. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Peter Ward, B.A., of Andover, and addresses, expressive of esteem and sympathy, were then delivered by the Revs. J. T. Collier, of Downton; Oswald Jackson, of Ringwood; J. Tunmer, of Lympstone; S. Knell, of Throop, and S. Williams, of Cripplesyle. Appropriate hymns were read by the Rev. F. Barou, of Ripley, and the meeting broke up with sincere and cordial good wishes for one who has maintained an unblemished reputation, and whose departure to a larger sphere at Kapunda, in South Australia, is universally regretted in this neighbourhood. The testimonial presented by the church and congregation consisted of a purse of gold and a handsome butter-cooler.

**CORK.—REOPENING AND ORDINATION.**—A series of interesting services has just been terminated in this city. The Independent Chapel, which has been closed for some months for painting and repairs, was reopened on Saturday, August 5, when sermons were preached to crowded audiences by the Rev. H. Grattan Guinness. All were delighted to have the opportunity of once more hearing this earnest and deservedly popular young minister, whose labours on former occasions in the city have been so largely appreciated. On Tuesday evening Mr. Guinness again preached. On Wednesday, August 8, at noon, the Rev. J. W.

Livingston M'Assey, formerly of Airedale College, was ordained, in the presence of a full congregation, as pastor of the church. After introductory devotions by the Rev. Wm. Fox, of Mallow, an admirable exposition of the principles of Independency was given by the Rev. Alexander King, of Brighton, who took occasion, at the commencement of his remarks, to refer in feeling terms to his College connexion with the young pastor's late father, and to his own ministerial relation to the church in Cork. The usual questions were proposed by the Rev. Wm. Tarbotton, of Barnstaple, and replied to by Edward Dale, Esq., one of the deacons, on behalf of the church, and by the pastor elect. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. H. G. Guinness. The charge to the pastor was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Urwick, of Dublin, who founded a series of plain, faithful, and weighty counsels on 1 Cor. xvi. 10, latter part of the verse : "For he worketh the work of the Lord, as I also do." The concluding prayer was offered by the Rev. David Harding, of Dublin. The evening service was introduced by Dr. Urwick. The charge to the people was delivered by the Rev. Wm. Tarbotton, who, by a singular coincidence, selected as the basis of his address the former part of the verse on which the doctor had founded his charge in the morning, 1 Cor. xvi. 10 : "Now if Timotheus come, see that he may be with you without fear." The concluding prayer was offered by the Rev. A. King. On Thursday afternoon Mr. Guinness once more preached in the chapel, on "Growth in grace," to a deeply attentive and crowded auditory. In the evening a public tea-meeting was held in the Athenaeum, when nearly 500 persons were present. Tea being over, Peter Tait, Esq., of Limerick, was called to the chair. Nicholas Peterson, Esq., then begged permission to interrupt the proceedings for a few moments while he discharged a duty which had devolved on him as president of the George's-street Chapel Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society. He referred to the growing affection and harmony between the society and the pastor; and at the conclusion of a speech characterised by generous feeling and wise counsel presented to Mr. M'Assey, in the name of the young men, the entire works of John Calvin, in 51 volumes, elegantly inscribed. Mr. M'Assey, who had received no previous intimation of the intention of the society, briefly and warmly acknowledged the gift. Stirring addresses were then delivered by the chairman, Thomas Fitt, Esq., of Limerick, Revs. D. Harding, Dr. Urwick, W. Tarbotton, A. King, W. Magill (Presbyterian), T. T. N. Hull, R. T. Tracy (Wesleyans), and others. All present, comprising friends of all denominations, were highly gratified with the proceedings of the evening. The entire series was brought to a close on Lord's-day, August 12, by sermons by the Rev. A. King. Seldom has a more auspicious commencement been made than that just celebrated in Cork. The cause has been for some time much depressed, but God is largely owning the labours in its midst for his glory. There has been much to encourage during the present year—preparatory, it is to be hoped to a long season of prosperity and blessing.—*From a Correspondent.*

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Committee appointed to inquire and report on Civil Service examinations have completed their task : they say, in a summary to their report :—Up to the end of 1859, the total number of nominations to which the order in Council had been applied is 10,860. The competitors for 732 appointments have been no less than 2,821, or four to one. In the last year, 1,179 persons competed for 259 appointments. The severest competition, however, in point of number was that for nine clerkships in the India Office ; 391 candidates contested these prizes ; it was the only occasion "on which the principle of an entirely open competition has been practically tested." The number of rejections was greatest in 1855-6, when out of 1,686 more than one-half failed to pass the test. The number has since decreased, rather, the Commissioners state, from a lower standard of examination having been adopted than from an improvement in the attainments of candidates. It is scarcely credible that, of the whole 2,479 failures, all but 106 were rejected for ignorance in the very rudiments of education—arithmetic or spelling. This, the Committee thinks, should be borne in mind when complaints are made of needlessly high educational requirements being imposed by the examiners. The opinions of the heads of departments differ as to the effect of the examination. Mr. Arbuthnot, of the Audit-office, thinks a better body of men have been introduced, but that a discontented body of men has been created. Sir B. Hawes, of the War-office, is in favour of the system. Mr. Trevor, Inland Revenue, does not think the new men are better than the old race of clerks, although they are better educated. Sir T. Freemantle, of the Customs, is of opinion that too much stress is laid on intellectual acquirements, and too little on physical fitness. Mr. Tilbury, of the Post-office, says the new system has made no perceptible difference.

SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG AND HIS WORKPEOPLE.—On Monday evening a most interesting meeting took place at the Elswick Engine and Ordnance Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, very little short of 4,000 people attending a tea-party there to celebrate the anniversary of the Mechanics' Institute, Reading-room, and School of Art, supported by Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. and their workpeople. This firm now employ 2,000 men and lads.

## Parliamentary Proceedings.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE SAVINGS'-BANKS, &amp;c., BILL.

On Thursday, a short, but animated discussion, took place upon the declaration of Lord Granville, that he intended to move the suspension of the resolution against reading bills a second time after a certain day in July, in order that their lordships might give a second reading to the Savings'-banks Bill. It will be remembered that the resolution of urgency for considering this bill, moved by the Duke of Argyll, was rejected on Monday, a rejection considered by several noble lords tantamount to throwing the bill out for the session. Upon this point, and also on the short notice of the intention of the Government, the discussion took place.

Several bills were forwarded a stage, and the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned shortly after six o'clock.

On Friday the Savings'-banks Bill was again adverted to. Lord REDESDALE stated that after the strong opinion the Government had expressed as to the urgency of the bill, he should not offer any further opposition to it, and he would only ask Earl Granville to postpone the second reading from that evening.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE and the Earl of MALMESBURY also expressed their intention of no longer opposing a bill on which the Government laid so much stress.

Earl GRANVILLE, after some caustic observations on Lord Monteagle, in reference to his accusations of unfairness in this matter against the Government, said that although he agreed that the standing order limiting the time at which the House would read bills a second time was calculated to be of use in promoting the hastening of business in both Houses, yet on principle it could not be defended ; and this year it was in a peculiar and exceptional position, owing to the unusual length of the session.

After some remarks from Lord MONTEAGLE and the Duke of ARGYLL, the subject dropped.

The House adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

## ROYAL ASSENT.

On Monday the Royal assent was given by Commission to the following bills, the Royal Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, and Viscount Sydney :—The Consolidated Fund (10,000,000.) Bill, the Census (Scotland) Bill, the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854) Continuance Bill, the European Forces (India) Bill, the East India Stock Transfer, &c., Bill, the Poor Law Continuance Bill, the Prisons (Scotland) Bill, the Land Clauses Consolidation Act (1845) Amendment Bill, the Maynooth College Bill, and several railway and other private bills.

## LAW REFORM.

The LORD CHANCELLOR gave notice that on Friday next he should call attention to the question of Law Reform during the present session.

## THE SAVINGS'-BANKS, &amp;c., BILL.

On the motion of the Duke of ARGYLL, the Savings'-bank and Friendly Societies' Investments Bill was, after a short discussion, read a second time.

## THE FORTIFICATION SCHEME.

Lord GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH regarded this important bill with the greatest satisfaction. He regretted that further measures had not been taken with regard to the fortification of Sandown, in the Isle of Wight, and in providing defences for the dockyards. The state in which Woolwich would be left would materially affect the success of any expedition which might be made with a view of attacking London. Woolwich ought to be the citadel of London, and the arsenal, if properly fortified, would make an attack on London impossible. Highly as he thought of the Volunteers, and of the spirit which animated them, they could not, he feared, act as well as regular troops in the field, and he therefore regretted that no enlargement of the regular army was contemplated.

Lord DE GREY and RIPON was glad that the Government scheme had met with Lord Ellenborough's approval, and stated, in reply, that the fortification of Woolwich, if carried out, would absorb too large a sum of money. In regard to the enlargement of the regular army, that army had not for several years been so large as at present, besides which it might now rely upon the Volunteers, many battalions of whom, he had been informed on military authority, would be well able to take the field with a regular army.

The bill was then read a second time.

Their lordships adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

On Wednesday the House went into committee of supply on the Civil Service Estimates, commencing with the vote for the expenses connected with the preservation of public records.

Mr. JAMES called the attention of the House to the Law Courts at Guildford, which were a positive disgrace to the administration of justice. Incidentally the recent "scenes" were discussed, Colonel French particularly animadverting on the conduct of the judges at Guildford. Mr. James defended the Lord Chief Justice ; in a properly constructed court no such scene could have taken place.

On the vote for the county courts of 145,275/- to complete the sum of 200,275/- necessary, Mr. CLIVE stated that since the reduction of the fees the courts

had ceased to be self-supporting. Mr. AYRTON said that, after giving credit for all the fees, the county courts cost the country no less than 287,500/- A most objectionable practice had sprung from the system. Hawkers went about the country enticing the poorer classes to buy goods on credit, and then by means of the county courts got their debts collected almost at the public expense, the unfortunate debtors being subjected, when they could not pay, to an imprisonment which partook of a penal character. He hoped the Secretary to the Treasury would consider the subject, with the view of seeing whether a practice so hurtful to the working classes could not be checked by limiting the facilities for the recovery of debts which these courts offered to hawkers. The vote passed.

A discussion took place on the metropolitan police, originated by Sir GEORGE BOWLER, who censured the conduct of Inspector Whicher at Road. Sir GEORGE LEWIS defended Whicher's conduct ; he asserted from a knowledge of all the circumstances connected with Miss Kent, Whicher was justified in asking the magistrates to pronounce on the question.

## JEWISH DISABILITIES.

On the motion of Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, the resolution of the 24th of January, 1860, relating to the oath to be taken by members of the Jewish persuasion, was made a standing order, and the standing order of the 14th of April, 1859, was repealed. Mr. Duncombe congratulated the House on the destruction of the last shred of persecution for religion's sake, as far as that House was concerned. (Hear, hear.)

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

## CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

On Thursday the House went into committee of supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

The first vote was that for the British Museum. A discussion was raised by Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR on the point of the propriety of opening the Museum in the evenings, and Mr. Walpole undertook to bring the matter before the trustees.

Mr. AYRTON complained that while every effort was made to induce visitors to go to see what he called the toy establishment at Kensington, nothing was done to induce the public to resort to the British Museum, which stood so conveniently in the centre of London. While on this subject, he could not help referring to Burlington House, on which 150,000/- had been spent, but which was left unoccupied except by the London University, that had almost no material existence, and by the Royal Society, which might be considered as an effete body.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in the course of the discussion, said :—

The hon. member for the Tower Hamlets alluded to the purchase of Burlington House. He regretted as much as the hon. member could do that such long periods should elapse before any conclusion could be arrived at as to the disposal of buildings of that kind, the price of which had been paid, and which entailed a large annual charge for interest. (Hear, hear.) He had no hesitation in saying that this and other circumstances of a like kind were entirely owing to the lamentable and deplorable state of our whole arrangement with regard to the management of our public works. (Hear, hear.) Vacillation, uncertainty, costliness, extravagance, meanness, and all the conflicting vices that could be enumerated were united in our present system. (Hear, hear.) There was a total want of authority to direct and guide. When anything was to be done they had to go from department to department—from the Executive to the House of Commons, from the House of Commons to a committee, from a committee to a commission, and from a commission back to a committee—so that years passed away, the public were disappointed, and the money of the country was wasted. (Hear, hear.) He believed such were the evils of the system that nothing short of a revolutionary reform would ever be sufficient to rectify it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. SEYMOUR recommended the Government to come forward with some definite plan with regard to all our public collections, and deprecated our having one National Gallery of pictures in Trafalgar square and another at Kensington.

On 6,628/- being proposed for clergy and missionaries in North America, Mr. HADFIELD objected to the vote, and observed that the Canadians were perfectly able to provide for their own clergy. He proposed that the vote be reduced by 2,360/-, the sum proposed for foreign missionaries. Mr. FORTESCUE said the vote was what was called an expiring vote. It was granted only for the lives of the existing recipients, and would not be prolonged after their death. A division was called for, but none took place.

On the vote of 30,000/- for British Columbia, Mr. WILLIAMS asked for some explanation as to the revenue of this colony. Mr. FORTESCUE believed that in 1859 the revenue from British Columbia was 50,000/. It was absolutely necessary, if they were to have such settlements as those, that some expenditure should be made on the part of this country.

On the sum of 24,728/- being proposed for Governors and others in the West Indies, Mr. WILLIAMS observed that it was high time these Governors were paid by the colonies themselves. There was a sum of 3,500/- for the Governor of Jamaica. Mr. FORTESCUE said that this vote would cease with the present Governor.

On 6,656/- being proposed for Labuan, Mr. FORTESCUE explained that a supply of coal was confidently expected to be derived from this station through the operation of a new company, called the Labuan Company, which had been established.

The vote was agreed to, as were several others.

**ENLISTMENTS FOR GARIBALDI.**

*At the evening sitting.* Mr. HENNESSY called attention to a letter which appeared in the *Times* from an aide-de-camp of General Garibaldi with reference to procuring British soldiers and other subjects of the Queen for service in the insurrectionary army of Italy. He was justified in inquiring into this matter, as the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had instructed our Minister at Vienna to inquire whether recruiting for the Papal and Neapolitan armies in Austria was going on, and whether that was done legally, and with the sanction of the Austrian Government? He contended that the presence of Captain Styles, the officer in question, on such a mission, and the enlistment of Englishmen, was clearly illegal.

Sir J. SHELLEY observed that Mr. Hennessy never raised this question when Irishmen were enlisted for the army of the Pope.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the Government had no knowledge of any enlistment under General Garibaldi. The act of any persons going to Sicily to join Garibaldi would be precisely the same illegal act as the going of recruits from Ireland to the Pope's army.

Hon. gentlemen will see the difficulty of enforcing that Act of Parliament, because we must prove that enlistments are made in this country. That was evaded by those who went to Rome, and we were told that they were to be employed upon railways, which, unfortunately, do not yet exist in the Papal territories. ("Hear," and a laugh.) Now, if there be any person inclined to accept the invitation of the officer to whom the hon. member has referred, those persons might allege that they were going to see what Etna was doing. (Laughter.)

If the Government became aware of any enlistment which came within the Foreign Enlistment Act, they would be prepared to act on that statute.

Mr. V. SCULLY thought that, in this matter, what was sauce for the English goose should be sauce for the Irish gander, and he only hoped that any persons from this country joining Garibaldi would meet with better treatment than the Irish recruits for the Pope's army. He objected to all interference with the affairs of Italy, and he could not but call the noble lord's attention to a subscription list conducted by a committee of ladies for the relief of the wounded under Garibaldi, the president of which was the Countess of Shaftesbury, the first subscriber on the list Viscountess Palmerston, and the second Mrs. Gladstone.

**NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.**

The House having gone into committee of supply on the Civil Service Estimates,

Mr. CARDWELL moved the vote of 270,000*l.* for national education in Ireland, which showed an increase of 21,000*l.* of which 4,000*l.* was for model schools, and 17,000*l.* for the improvement of the system of national teachers. He pointed out how much greater the results were which were obtained for the sum voted for education in Ireland, as compared with the much larger sum voted for England. The increase in the number of schools, was 88, and that of scholars 3,112; while the total number of children educated was 570,000. The number of Roman Catholic pupils was 478,000; Presbyterian, 59,000; Established Church, 29,000; various Dissenting bodies, 2,500. From the returns of 5,411 schools it appeared that 2,911, or 53 per cent., were mixed schools, and of the whole number of 570,000 children 295,000, or 51 per cent., were receiving their education in mixed schools. Pursuing the inquiry further, it would be found that exactly in proportion as the population was mixed so was the mixture of pupils in the schools. He then referred to the communications held with the Church Education Society and with the Roman Catholic Bishop. To the application of the former to receive a share in the grant, he had stated the unalterable principles in which the system was based:—

The first was that the education given during the school hours must be of so comprehensive a character as not to exclude pupils belonging to any of the Christian churches, and the second was that before and after school hours the patrons of any schools were free to convey Christian instruction according to their distinctive tenets, provided that no child should be required to receive or to be present at any religious education of which its parents or guardians disapproved.

The Church Education Society, as a body, did not enter into connexion with the system; but the letter of the venerable primate would be in the memory of the committee. The Catholic prelates asked, "That the justice and necessity of our claims to a separate system of education for Catholic children shall be fully recognised." He felt that it would be a most pernicious gift to Ireland if they were to depart from the principles laid down in the first report, which was signed by the Duke of Leinster, Archbishop Whately, Archbishop Murray, and Mr. Blake. Mr. Cardwell stated various objects to the separate system. In England the principal amount of money was locally contributed. By far the largest part of the money in Ireland was the direct gift of the State. It was, therefore, incumbent on the Government which received contributions from all to take care that advantage should be taken of that which they granted by every class in the community. He examined in detail and disproved the alleged cases of proselytism. He showed that in an immense number of schools, Roman Catholics and Protestants attended without any reasonable complaints of religious interference of any kind:—

Of 478,000 Roman Catholic scholars no fewer than 428,000 were in Roman Catholic schools. It only remained to account for the 50,000 Roman Catholic pupils in Protestant schools. He believed it was admitted that no case of actual proselytism had ever been substantiated since the commencement of the

National system, but the complaint was that in certain parts of Ireland thousands of children were subjected to proselytising tendencies. Now, in regard to the 50,000 Roman Catholic children receiving education in Protestant schools, for no less than 33,000 of them the Protestant patrons had appointed Roman Catholic teachers. That fact furnished no light testimony of the spirit in which Protestant patrons had acted in this matter. The remaining 17,000 Roman Catholic children were distributed in rather more than 800 schools, and amounted to about 3*½* per cent. of the whole number of Roman Catholic pupils. Were these 17,000 children receiving an education which their parents would not wish them to receive? Why, a most careful examination had been made by the inspectors, the result of which was that the whole number who had joined in the Scriptural classes under Protestant teachers was only 1,816—(Hear, hear)—a per centage almost inappreciable out of the entire 478,000 Roman Catholic children connected with the National system. A still more important fact had yet to be stated. Under the old modes of instruction which preceded the present system, the practice with regard to Roman Catholic children joining in the Protestant Scriptural education was quite different in Ulster from that which prevailed in the other provinces of Ireland. The National system, so far from having induced Roman Catholic children to join in the common education, under Protestant teachers, of a separate religious character, was annually producing the opposite effect, and the whole number of children so joining was constantly diminishing. There were altogether 91,000 Protestant children under the Board. Of these 15,000, or 17 per cent., were receiving their education under Roman Catholic teachers. They were dispersed in 1,964 different schools, giving an average of seven for each school. The Roman Catholic children in Protestant schools, on the other hand, were dispersed in 800 schools, giving an average of more than twenty for each school. Assuming that the religious zeal of the teachers was equal on both sides, he asked whether the danger of proselytism was likely to be greater where the child was one of seven or one in twenty in a school, such school being subject to inspection, and it being the particular duty of the inspector to prevent such practices. Not a single case of the kind had ever been brought under the notice of the Board and established by evidence.

There were one or two points in which the Government thought some change would be right, and advantageous to the system itself. They thought that, the Roman Catholics having so large a proportion of pupils, and having so great an interest in the well-being of the system, it would be reasonable that their number at the Board should be raised to an equality. No member of any church could say that it was unreasonable to provide that the number of Roman Catholic members of the Board should be equal to that of their Protestant brethren. (Hear, hear.) There appeared to be no reason why, instead of being vested in the Board as a corporation, the schools assisted by the State should not be vested in trustees, the terms of the trust-deeds being such as to secure the observance of the two cardinal principles of the system in a manner satisfactory to the Board and their legal advisers. Again, a great desire had been expressed for a revision of the books. Among other changes, it was supposed to be possible to introduce into the school-books a larger proportion of subjects especially interesting to Irishmen. This might be done without imparting topics either of polemical or political controversy; and it was the intention of the Committee of Council to nominate a sub-committee during the recess to take this question into consideration. Some plans were also before the Commissioners designed to make better provision for separate religious teaching. The point of most importance related, however, to the composition of the Education Board, on which the Government fully admitted the right of the Roman Catholics to enjoy an equal share of membership. The sole motive on which her Majesty's Ministers had acted was their desire to do what was just and beneficial; and he submitted, in conclusion, that in spite of the difficulties with which the system of national education in Ireland had heretofore struggled, and still might have to contend, it had now taken root and become the agent of a most beneficial improvement among the rising generation of Irishmen.

Mr. MAGUIRE acknowledged the benefits which the present system of education had conferred upon Ireland. All education was useful, but he considered that, while the principle was good, the administration was liable to many serious objections, even to the extent of rendering it advisable to have it entirely remodelled from beginning to end. The teaching and the books employed in the schools were essentially anti-Catholic and anti-national, and the whole system as now administered subordinated the parental to the pastoral authority, and thus introduced an influence which threatened to undermine the faith of the Roman Catholic children, who constituted the great majority of pupils in the national schools. The hon. member proceeded at much length to enjoin the adoption of the denominational, instead of the mixed, system in the schools established under State provision and control.

Mr. DEASY replied with some warmth to the charges brought by Mr. Maguire against the commissioners, and read the rules they laid down for instruction in mixed schools, contending that they had never in practice deviated from them. Referring to the memorial of the Roman Catholic prelates of Ireland, he maintained that they claimed nothing less than the entire and exclusive control and direction of the education of the laity; and he asked whether the House or the public would accede to such a demand, which was not admitted in Roman Catholic countries. No Government would ever accede to it, and Parliament could not do so without parting with its legitimate authority. As a Catholic, he differed from the views of those who desired the separate system contemplated by the Catholic prelates. He

believed that it would be impossible to obtain the consent of Parliament to the grant of public money for schools constructed upon such a system, or to obtain sites for schools from which Protestants were excluded. On the other hand, Protestant schools would increase, and all restrictions upon proselytism would be removed. He suggested other objections to the change, for which he insisted there was no reason. Not a single instance of proselytism had been alleged; and he deprecated the change as injurious to the interests of Roman Catholics, as one to which the Roman Catholic laity were not favourable, and which appeared in the unpopular shape of the authoritative demand of an ecclesiastical synod.

Mr. M. O'FERRALL, on behalf of the Roman Catholic prelates, repudiated the charge, which he said was calumnious, that they wished to monopolise the control of the State provision for education in Ireland. He contended also, that while it was the duty of the State to supply the means of instruction to every class of the community, that duty should be accomplished without any interference in matters of religious belief.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Brady, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Mr. Hennessy, Lord Fermoy, Mr. Monsell, and other members, with more or less asperity of tone; and was wound up by

Lord PALMERSTON, who considered that the speech of Mr. Deasy ought to be conclusive to Roman Catholic members, and thought he had been most unjustly accused (by Mr. Monsell) of vituperating the Roman Catholic prelates. He agreed with Lord Fermoy that there ought to be no mistake in this matter, and it should be well understood that the Government would not feel it their duty to propose a vote upon any other principle than that of mixed education. (Cheers.)

It is asked why should a different system be pursued in Ireland from that which is pursued in England? (Hear, hear.) I think the difference in religious and social feelings in the two countries shows that that is an idle question, and that, in fact, it answers itself. (Hear, hear.) There is not the same conflict of religious opinion—there is not the same religious agitation in England which prevails in Ireland, and in my opinion it is the duty of the Government to soothe and mitigate those feelings. (Hear, hear.) I trust that this vote will now be allowed to be carried.

The vote was agreed to, and the House resumed.  
**PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**

On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Mr. BLAKE moved that the bill be read a third time this day three months, which was rejected by 58 to 20. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

**ROMAN CATHOLICS' CHARITIES BILL.**

Upon the order for the adjourned debate upon the consideration of amendments of this bill, Sir G. BOWYER proposed a further adjournment. Rather than have the first clause, he would prefer to lose the bill altogether. Lord PALMERSTON said the Attorney-General had informed him that he was quite astonished at the want of knowledge shown by those who opposed this clause. (Laughter.) After two divisions on the question of adjournment, in the latter of which only forty-one members voted,

An Hon. MEMBER then moved that the House be counted, and as only twenty-seven members were present the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to four o'clock.

**WAYS AND MEANS.**

On Friday, at the morning sitting, in committee of ways and means,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he had a resolution to propose, empowering him to raise 2,000,000*l.* on Exchequer Bonds and Bills, instead of the 1,000,000*l.* which he had formerly asked, to replace a million of Exchequer Bonds due in November next.

This was referable to the present prospects of the harvest and the state of prices likely to exist in the country should the harvest prove unfavourable. Looking to the possibility of an advance in the prices of all kinds of food, and the effect likely to be produced on the employment of the people, it was thought desirable, in case of unfavourable influences affecting the revenue and the balances in the exchequer, to ask for this large margin in case of need. He had no reason to suppose that it would be necessary to make use of the power now asked for, but at the same time it was desirable, in case of unfavourable circumstances occurring, to place the most ample means at the command of the Exchequer.

Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Henley severally objected to this addition to the ways and means of the year, as well as to the absence of notice of the resolution.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said:—

With regard to the question put by the hon. baronet, he might state that the total charge in one form or other for the expenditure of the year was as follows:—In February the sum estimated was 70,100,000*l.*; since then there was a sum of 3,300,000*l.* voted as the additional amount for China; 2,000,000*l.* for fortifications; and now 1,000,000*l.* for Exchequer Bonds, falling due in November—making in all 76,400,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) The public voice, he must say, was in favour of an augmentation rather than a reduction of expenditure, and he could not help thinking that there was a good deal of exaggeration in the public mind as to the necessity that existed for that increased expenditure. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was agreed to, with a promise that the sum to be raised should be repaid in six years.

**THE EMBASSY TO CHINA.**

A vote of 158,229*l.* for consular appointments abroad was agreed to. On the vote of 23,330*l.* for establishments in China, Japan, and Siam, another

long discussion ensued. In this vote there was an allowance of 8,000*l.* a year to Mr. Bruce, the Envoy Extraordinary to China.

Mr. AYRTON asked if there was any expense for the Plenipotentiary Extraordinary looking after the Plenipotentiary Ordinary. (A laugh.)

They might put questions of this nature to the Government, but it was really impossible for them to enter into a discussion of these questions in the present state of the Houses. The condition of things was this, that the mode in which the most important business of the nation was carried on was a mere farce—(hear)—the number of members present at these morning sittings hardly ever exceeding what should be found on a committee upstairs. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LAING said the estimate was framed on the assumption that we were at peace with China. If a war with China was established, no doubt the ordinary rule would be applied to the payment of Mr. Bruce's salary.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that as to the salary of the permanent ambassador, Mr. Bruce, he had to observe that legally we were not at war with China. He apprehended that if a question were raised at the present moment as to the seizure of a ship of either country, the decision would be that we were not in a belligerent relation to China.

Lord C. HAMILTON said a colleague of the right hon. gentleman—a noble duke—had distinctly stated in another place that we were at war with China.

Sir J. GRAHAM said that, according to his right hon. friend, we were not yet at war with China.

But if war had not taken place, the aspects of the case were truly fearful, for without a declaration of war any man who put an end to the life of a Chinese would be guilty of murder. (Hear, hear.) Then, if war was to be declared, why were they asked to vote a salary for a minister who could only act in time of peace, on the assumption that amicable relations would be maintained. (Hear, hear.)

Even on the ground that we were at peace with China, he was ready to maintain that 8,000*l.* a year was an extravagant salary to pay to Mr. Bruce. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. AYRTON moved that the vote be reduced by 4,000*l.*, being the sum payable to Mr. Bruce as Superintendent of Trade in China.

Mr. LAING said this vote of 8,000*l.* was passed by the House last year. The present was the second time that it had been proposed to the House.

A considerable accession of members appeared at the division, which showed the following result:—For the amendment, 32; against, 36; majority, 4.

#### THE IRISH REGUM DONUM.

39,747*l.* Nonconforming and other ministers.

Mr. HADFIELD took objection to the increase of this vote. It was a mistaken policy to pander to these religious communities at the expense of the State. One society assisted by this vote had raised in one year 30,000*l.* for a purpose of their own—mansions; they could do everything but support their own ministers. This sect was remarkable for paying its ministers worse than any other. He moved that the vote should be reduced, but did not press his amendment.

Mr. CARDWELL declined to enter into a discussion of the circumstances under which these grants had been made, some of which dated from the time of Cromwell.

Colonel SYKES inquired whether it was proposed to subsidise churches in China in the same way. (Great laughter.)

The vote was then agreed to.

#### THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

On the sum of 3,750*l.* being proposed for the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commission,

Mr. WILLIAMS objected to the vote, and especially to that part relating to the Church Building Acts.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said the Ecclesiastical Commission had now to discharge the duties of those who formerly carried out what were called the Church Building Acts, and the vote to which the hon. member for Lambeth referred was applicable to the expenses of that department of the commission which was engaged in giving effect to those Church Building Acts.

Mr. CHILDERS understood a promise had been given that no vote would be asked for on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Sir G. C. LEWIS was not aware of such a promise having been made.

Mr. AYRTON said the Government hoped to get out of the difficulty that stared them in the face by proposing a vote for the commissioners as Church Building Commissioners. He was opposed to giving them any grant at all. (Hear, hear.) When he considered the profuse and scandalous manner in which they had squandered the funds committed to their charge, and especially the manner in which they had raised the salary of the Dean of York, he thought the committee should pause before they consented to a grant like this. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman was proceeding, when four o'clock arrived, and the sitting was suspended.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Lord FERMOY called attention to the sacrifice of human life about to be made by the present King of Dahomey in memory of his father, and asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether steps would be taken to avert this barbarous slaughter?

Mr. KINNAIRD urged the adoption of means to stop the proposed slaughter. He asked whether

any representations had been made to the Turkish government, or any steps taken to influence them to demand the restoration of 3,000 Christian women carried off and sold by the Druses.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that Dahomey was not one of her Majesty's colonies. He was sorry to say that it was too true that the human sacrifice by the king of that territory was about to take place, and although this country had great influence and exercised some protection on the coast, it did not extend inland. Instructions had been sent to the admiral and consul to remonstrate and threaten hostile proceedings. He feared, however, that the territory in question was out of reach of our forces.

In answer to Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN, Mr. HERBERT said, with reference to the accident at Dover, a full inquiry had been made, and it appeared that there was no flaw in the gun, either as to metal or construction. The gun was sent from Woolwich two months ago for the use of the Royal Artillery, who had used it to the extent of 200 rounds. An officer of the Royal Artillery superintending the Volunteer Artillery at all the ports, to see that the latter are competent to use the guns. As to compensation to the families of the sufferers from the accident, if they were in a position to require it, the matter would receive the most favourable consideration.

Mr. MONSELL asked what instructions had been given to Lord Dufferin, our Commissioner in Syria, and if they could be produced. He urged that, considering the state of Syria during the last twenty years, and the course pursued by this country in reference to the system of government, we were deeply responsible for what had occurred.

Sir C. NAPIER stated his opinion that the removal of the rule of the Pasha of Egypt from Syria, and its transference to the Turkish Government, had produced the most unhappy results.

Lord PALMERSTON said, in reference to the state of the kingdom of Dahomey, that subject had long engaged the attention of the Government, and several efforts had been made to put a stop to the inhuman practices which prevailed in that country. The late King did yield to our remonstrances; whether the present one would do so he could not say. Owing to the distance from the coast and the difficulties of the country, it would be hardly possible to send a force to interfere. With regard to the women carried off by the Druses, Lord Dufferin had instructions to press the adoption of steps to obtain their restoration; and our Ambassador at the Court of Constantinople had also been directed to urge certain other matters on the Turkish Government. With regard to the general question, he was still of opinion that the arrangements which had been made, by which the Maronites and Druses were placed respectively under chiefs of their own race, was one which was calculated to secure for them government apart from the tyranny of the Turks. He could not lay Lord Dufferin's instructions before the House; but one of his duties was to inquire into the state of the country, and to suggest what form of government would be best adapted for its peace and security.

#### THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

When this vote again came on Mr. AYRTON referred at some length to the doubling the Dean of York's stipend:—

The Commissioners, in acting thus, had been guilty of such a gratuitous casting away of public money upon a gentleman who neither desired, expected, nor wanted it, in order to carry out the principle of endowing the dignitaries of the Church with the largest possible sums, that it was the duty of the Committee to see whether it was necessary to grant any funds from the public treasury in aid of the operations of such a body. While they were encouraged by the Government to revel in the funds of the Church the House of Commons ought to endeavour to put some check upon their proceedings by refusing to vote money for the maintenance of their establishment. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. WILLIAMS should take the sense of the Committee on the vote.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said:—

The Government were prepared not to propose any additional vote for the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commission, as far as the proper business of the Commission was concerned; but it appeared on examination that there were duties cast upon them which necessitated a considerable addition to their establishment, and which were independent of the administration of their own funds. Under these circumstances the Government thought it their duty to propose this vote, and he hoped the Committee would assent to it. If the Committee refused this 3,500*l.*, the expense of carrying out the Church Building Act would have to be thrown on the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commission—a fund already appropriated by law, which ought no more to be charged with this burden than the coal duties or any other fund. The executive Government was not properly responsible for that increase in the Dean's stipend; but as it required the confirmation of an order in Council, probably no further augmentation of it would take place.

Mr. FREELAND wished to put a question with reference to a meeting of the Ecclesiastical Commission, held in June, 1859, on the subject of the salaries of the Deans of Salisbury, Wells, and York. Was it the fact that the bishops and deans present on that occasion voted one way, and all the lay Commissioners another?

Sir G. C. LEWIS was certainly present at the meeting in question, but had not a very distinct recollection of what then took place. His impression, however, was that considerable debate arose on a proposal to increase the stipends of the deans, against which his noble friend and some other members of the Government argued, and on a division being taken they were left in a minority. (Laughter.)

Mr. AYRTON refreshed the memory of the right hon. gentleman by reading the resolution of the meeting referred to, which was to the effect that a scheme should be prepared and submitted to the Queen in Council, for securing annual incomes of 1,500*l.*, to certain deans and black sums to others.

These Commissioners disposed of public funds apparently without responsibility; and the Ministers of the day being out-voted in the Commission could not control its expenditure. The Committee, by refusing to grant any money at all to such a body, would compel the Government to place its affairs on a better footing.

Mr. HADFIELD reminded the Committee that the Church Building Commission had been abolished simply because it had nothing on earth to do. He contended they should have had a statement of how much of the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commission had been occasioned by the Church Building Acts. If they had made work for themselves, it had been for no useful purpose whatever.

Mr. W. MARTIN hoped the Government would withdraw this vote. It was quite clear the right hon. gentleman had nothing to say in favour of the Commission, although he stood up for them from a sense of chivalry.

Mr. E. JAMES thought the vote should be indignantly rejected by the Committee.

The Committee divided, and the numbers were:—

For the vote . . . . .	45
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Against it . . . . .	44
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Majority . . . . .	1
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The vote was then agreed to amid cheers and laughter.

The Metropolitan Police Force (Dockyards) (No. 2) Bill and the Naval Discipline Bill were read a second time.

The Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn.

#### PARTY EMBLEMS (IRELAND).

On the order for going into Committee upon the Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill, Mr. HENNESSY moved to defer the Committee for three months, and this amendment was seconded by Sir E. GROGAN, both being of opinion that the bill would provoke the exhibition of party feeling. Mr. DEASY defended the bill, which, he said, was in accordance with the wishes of the Protestants of the north of Ireland. The display of party emblems had been more frequent this year than before, and the object of the bill was to prevent or punish what the present law would not reach. Mr. BUTT was of opinion that the existing law was sufficient, and he opposed the bill. Mr. LEFROY likewise opposed the bill, which was supported by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL. The amendment was negatived upon a division by 53 to 22, and the House went into committee on the bill, when the chairman was ordered to report progress.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The remaining orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned at two o'clock.

#### THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The House met at twelve o'clock on Saturday, on the motion for going into committee of supply.

Mr. GRIFFITH called attention to the return just made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as to the attendance at the meetings of the board, at which it was decided to augment the salary of the Dean of York. He said it appeared that there was in attendance on these occasions a great majority of clerical over lay members.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that a question had been raised as to the duties of the Ecclesiastical Commission in connexion with the Church Building Act. He had had an interview with the secretary of the commission that morning, and was informed that those duties were very considerable, constituting a fourth part of their business, and were increasing instead of diminishing of late years. The right hon. gentleman concluded by reading a catalogue of the duties alluded to.

Mr. WILLIAMS remarked that not anyone of those duties had anything to do with church building.

Mr. JAMES expressed a hope that the Government would consider the propriety of granting a site for a statue to Oliver Cromwell in one of the corridors of the Houses of Parliament.

#### SUPPLY.

The vote of 20,000*l.* for submarine telegraphs gave rise to a discussion, in which Sir G. C. LEWIS and the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER explained and justified the conduct of the Government in making contracts and giving guarantees. An animated conversation arose on the votes for the National Gallery and the Kensington Museum, but the sums in each case were voted.

The last vote 2,000*l.* for a model school at Cork, was carried by 40 to 3. As this was the last vote of supply, the chairman of the committee was cheered on quitting the chair.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER certain sums were voted for the service of the year from the surplus Ways and Means, and from the Consolidated Fund.

The report of certain votes agreed to in committee of supply was brought up. On the vote for the Ecclesiastical Commission, Mr. CONINGHAM said he had given notice of his intention to move the rejection of the vote, but, considering the thin state of the House, he should not press his motion. He only trusted that the division of last night would operate as a warning to the Commissioners. The report was then agreed to.

The Militia Pay Bill was brought in and read a first time.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past five o'clock until half-past three o'clock on Monday.

## THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.

On Monday, on the report of supply, Mr. MELLOR, who had given notice to call attention to the refusal by the House of Lords to entertain a bill sent up from this House, intituled, "A bill to make further provision with respect to monies received from savings'-banks and friendly societies;" and to the assumption by the House of Lords of the power of limiting the time and prescribing the conditions upon which bills sent up from the House of Commons shall be received and entertained by the House of Lords, said that after he had given that notice he was informed that the Government proposed to give the House of Lords an opportunity of reconsidering the course they had taken. Since then the Lords had consented to allow the bill to be read a second time on the ground of urgency. He thought, therefore, that it would not be advisable at this period of the session, and in the absence of so many members, to bring on a discussion of so much importance as was involved in the question whether the Lords could circumscribe the action of this House by their resolution. He should therefore postpone his motion on the subject until next session.

## VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

Sir W. GALLWEY asked whether the Government would grant a committee next Session to inquire into the Westminster Improvement Commission. He pointed out the desolate condition of the great part of Victoria street, with its number of unfinished houses and waste land.

Mr. COWPER acknowledged that the condition of the street was disgraceful, and said that if Sir W. GALLWEY would next Session make out a good case for inquiry he would offer no objection.

## OUR ENORMOUS EXPENDITURE.

Mr. LINDSAY called attention to the enormous public expenditure; pointing out that the estimate of the year by the Chancellor of Exchequer had already been exceeded by six millions, making the amount above 76,000,000. He urged that this large expenditure, which was not perhaps felt while the country was prosperous, contained within it an element of great danger, in the event of a bad harvest or any change in our present prosperity. One of the causes of expenditure was our naval preparations directly against France; and the result was that whereas France had 263 screw vessels afloat, this country had no less than 492; while we had a greater number building than France had. Except passing the commercial treaty with France, all that had been done this session was to spend.

A few remarks in the same sense were made by Mr. HADFIELD.

Lord C. PAGET said, in reference to Mr. Lindsay's statements as to the relative strength of the French and English navies, that it was taken from a French pamphlet, which gave us 63 line-of-battle ships, whereas we had only 52 screw line-of-battle ships, and nine block ships. That pamphlet omitted to state that France was building ten iron-cased frigates, and we were building only four.

Mr. V. SCULLY made some remarks against the vast expenditure of the year. He wished it to be understood that there should be no Reform Bill next session, and that the session would begin instead of ending with the estimates. The House should also have an early opportunity of re-asserting its taxing privileges, of which they had been deprived.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, among other economies, recommended economy of time, and urged that retrospective declamation on the shortcomings of the session was unavailing now, and a waste of time.

## TRADE MARKS.

In answer to Mr. Malins and Mr. Bass, Mr. M. GIBSON said that a bill was prepared relating to trade marks, but he had been unable to bring it in this session. He did not intend to proceed with the Companies Bill this year.

## SYRIA AND TURKEY.

Mr. MONSELL adverted to the statement made by Lord Palmerston on Friday regarding the affairs of Syria, and read accounts written on the spot which represented that the disturbances were commenced by the Druses, and that there was a complicity on the part of the Turks in the atrocities perpetrated by them. He expressed an opinion that it was useless to attempt to maintain the Turkish empire.

Lord PALMERSTON regretted that the right hon. gentleman should have decided on the dismemberment of the Turkish empire while he had not suggested to what power Syria was to be apportioned. He (Lord Palmerston) desired the maintenance of that power, not from any particular respect for the Turkish character, but because the dismemberment of that empire could only be accompanied by a European war. The right hon. gentleman had also not mentioned what Power he wished to see at Constantinople. The dissensions in Syria arose from the weakness and bad conduct of the Turkish authorities, but the Turkish government had, through Fuad Pacha, taken vigorous and successful steps to put an end to them. The facts were, that for several months before the outbreak there were rumours among the Christians that such an outbreak would occur in the spring; large supplies of European arms—he did not know where they came from—were distributed among the Maronites, and the first actual outbreak was the burning of some Druse villages by the Maronites. Not long ago Lord Cowley, conversing with M. Thouvenel, said the first aggression had come from the Maronites, and M. Thouvenel said he thought so too, and that the Maronite priests had excited their people to aggression, though this was, however, no excuse for the atrocities committed by the Druses.

## SUPPLY.

Upon the vote of 15,000*l.* for the National Gallery,

Mr. CONINGHAM explained and reiterated his objection to the vote. Lord PALMERSTON shortly replied, and a brief conversation followed, in which Mr. John Locke, Mr. H. Seymour, and Lord H. Lennox took part.

Mr. JAMES objected to certain law charges, namely, for drawing the Reform Bill of the late Government, and for collecting statistics to serve as the basis of the Reform Bill of the present Government. Mr. LAING explained and defended the items, adding a few remarks in answer to the charge of extravagance brought against the estimates.

The objection brought on a short discussion upon the subject of reform, in which Mr. Malins, Mr. Pigott, and Mr. Mellor participated.

Upon the vote of 17,000*l.* for the South Kensington Museum, a division was called for by Mr. CONINGHAM, which affirmed the vote by 60 to 21.

A further attempt was made by Irish members to negative the vote of 2,000*l.* for a model school at Cork, which was defeated, on a division, by 58 to 13.

The report of the committee of ways and means was brought up and agreed to.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill was brought in, and read a first time.

## INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

On the order for the third reading of the East India Loan Bill, Mr. BUXTON complained of the unnecessarily large army maintained in India. Colonel SYKES made the same complaint, and characterised the expenditure in India as extravagant.

Sir C. WOOD, in reply, said the Government in India were best able to decide what was the amount of force necessary for India; they thought that 80,000 was the minimum number of European troops, and he was not prepared, in the face of their opinion, to withdraw any portion of the force now in India. He had, he said, repeatedly urged upon the Indian Government the necessity of economy and the reduction of all expenditure not absolutely required.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed, as well as the Spirit Duties Bill.

The Militia Pay Bill was read a second time. The Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill passed through the Committee, after a long discussion of its clauses, and with many amendments. The Local Government Act (1858) Amendment Bill likewise passed the Committee. The Law and Equity Bill and the Titles to Land (Scotland) Act (1858) Amendment (No. 2) Bill were read a third time and passed.

On the order for the second reading of the Divorce Court Bill, Mr. HENNESSY raised a question whether the House of Lords, which had passed the Bill, had not trespassed upon the privileges of the Commons. The SPEAKER gave his opinion at some length upon the question; and, on the motion of Mr. JAMES, the debate was adjourned.

Several Bills received from the Lords were read a second time. The Metropolitan Police Force (Dockyards) (No. 2) Bill passed through Committee. The Companies Bill was withdrawn. The Sale of Gas Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. The House adjourned at a quarter-past one o'clock.

## PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

The annual reports of the Directors of Convict Prisons in England have been issued—documents necessarily of much interest now that the Penal Servitude Act retains in this country large bodies of convicts who were formerly sent abroad. Of course these reports do not touch the county and borough prisons, in which there were at the latest return (Michaelmas last) 15,574 prisoners. During the twelve months 126,861 persons had been committed to those gaols, but many of them for short periods and slight offences, there being not a few who were afterwards acquitted, and 15,120 who were but debtors; and it is satisfactory to have to add that the average number of prisoners showed a decrease, the recommittals of the same prisoners were fewer, the proportion of juvenile offenders decreased, and the punishments for prison offences diminished in a greater degree than the prison population. It is of the worst, most depraved, and most dangerous of this class that the Convict Prisons Reports treat—those who are sentenced to penal servitude, and removed from these local gaols to Government prisons to undergo their sentence, first in separated confinement and then in associated labour. There were 11,207 prisoners in the convict prisons of England at one time or other in the year 1859; the number at the beginning of the year was 8,115, and at its close 8,122, and of this last number 1,188 were women. In the course of the year 224 of the men were transported to Western Australia, 421 were sent to labour at the public works of Gibraltar and Bermuda, and 215 men and 20 women were released under orders of licence, or, as they used to be called, tickets of leave. No less than 1,837 were set at liberty in consequence of the expiration of their sentence. While in separate confinement the convicts are employed in work, and instruction is given to them—many learn there for the first time to read; they meet at school, at chapel, and in exercise, but are punished if they communicate with one another, the punishment being generally a dark cell and punishment diet. At Millbank the women made last year 43,728 shirts, for a city firm, without a single rejection. In the next stage, the men are employed on public works at Portland, Portsmouth, or Chatham, where they work ten hours a day when there is light enough; but are allowed half a day's schooling in the week. Endeavours are made to educate them sufficiently to qualify them for useful situations, and the effort is appreciated; they are divided into classes according to character and conduct, and in the last few months of their time men

of exemplary prison character are placed in posts of some confidence, without any immediate supervision over them. Some small gratuities may be earned by diligence, to accumulate against the day of discharge, being then paid with precautions. Those who are only fit for light labour are sent to Dartmoor Prison, which is in a highly oxygenated and bracing spot, and convicts unfit for labour have been hitherto sent to Lewes Invalid Prison, now merging in the new prison at Woking. A considerable number of these last improve in health sufficiently to be drafted to Dartmoor. In speaking of the diet allowed them, the surgeon notes that the men most difficult to please are from the vagrant class or from the lowest grades of society. From all these convict prisons the reports are satisfactory. The convicts behave in an orderly manner, and work well. The maintenance of such good order is, in a great measure, attributed to the system of remitting a considerable part of the sentence to well-conducted industrious men who appear likely to endeavour to earn an honest livelihood on their discharge. As for the question whether there is any real reformation wrought, it seems to be considered that of the regular habitual thieves there is little hope—their reformation, as Mr. S. Redgrave says, is as difficult a task to themselves as to their teachers. The experienced chaplain of Millbank prison classifies the convicts received there in 1859 thus:—61 per cent. (869) were professional thieves, following crime as a business; 25 per cent. (304) were careless profligates, but not hardened men; 6 per cent. (89) were occasional offenders, on the whole working honestly for their living, but committing a dishonest act when a favourable opportunity occurs; the remaining 8 per cent. (108) were comparatively respectable, but had resorted to a crime to extricate themselves from difficulties, generally caused by their not having had sufficient self-denial to live within their means. Of all but the regular thieves he has hope that with few exceptions they will leave the prison better men than when they came, and with sufficient right principle to prevent their relapsing into crime. Of the lads at Parkhurst the governor reports that in no one of the sixteen years during which he has had charge of that prison was the conduct of the inmates so satisfactory; it has been marked by order, obedience, and cheerful industry. The Directors of Convict Prisons consider that this section of the juvenile population is gradually yielding under the influence of Ragged School teaching, district visiting, and the juvenile reformatory movement of the last few years. Of the female convicts (at Brixton and Fulham) the report is that "they are generally in extremes." The most troublesome are young women who know that their ill-health will shield them from punishment. But no extent of punishment could ever keep some of them in order. Their perverse depravity makes their cases appear, humanly speaking, hopeless. These cases, however, are few. Among many at Brixton, and more generally at Fulham (to which the best conducted are sent for final training), there is a strong desire to lead an honest life. Efforts are made to inspire them with self-respect, enable them to break off strongly-rooted evil habits, and take a lively interest in their work, with a desire to turn it to a good account hereafter. Two-thirds of the women discharged from Fulham refuge in 1859 got into situations where they were likely to do well, and were at the end of the year going on satisfactorily. Both to men and women the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is rendering most important service at a most critical season. But any attempt to trace prisoners for a length of time in after life interferes with their object of hiding their disgrace and merging in society. A suggestion made by the chaplain of Parkhurst raises a grave question: he considers that, as there is a system of liberating before the time, there should also be a discretionary power to detain after the time. It can do no good to release such men as one of whom we are here told, who said plainly, "It's not likely I'll work for 15*s.* a week when I can get pounds." But, at all events, with very many much improvement is now effected by prison discipline and teaching. The prisoners are treated fairly, with consideration and humanity, often with great judgment; they have no just ground of complaint, they are accustomed to regular habits and self-restraint, and have held out to them every encouragement to good conduct and industry. Such seed will surely bring some harvest.

## THE PEOPLE'S PARK AT HALIFAX.

On Tuesday the ceremony took place of inaugurating the statue of Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., in the People's Park, Halifax, and was accompanied by general rejoicing, the day being also the third anniversary of the opening of the park. In the afternoon business was very generally suspended, the shops were closed, and a general holiday was kept. In August, 1857, contemporaneously with the opening of the park, which was the gift of Mr. Frank Crossley to the people of Halifax, a meeting was held, at which Mr. John Whitworth, the then mayor of the town, presided, and it was then decided by a large majority that a statue of Mr. Crossley in marble should be erected in the park. The cost of the statue has been defrayed by public subscription, in which persons of all political parties have joined. From various causes the preparation of the statue has been delayed. The statue, which is of colossal proportions, represents the hon. gentleman sitting in a chair or couch, holding in his hand the deed of gift of the park. The pedestal, which is 3 ft. 6 in. high, weighs 34 cwt., and is of Sicilian marble; whilst the figure, which is of pure Carrara marble, is 6 ft. 6 in. high, and weighs 56 cwt. Its cost has been about 1,100*l.*, the artist being Mr.

Joseph Durham, of Portland-place, London. It is a splendid work of art, and forms a conspicuous object in the arched recess behind the pavilion on the terrace. Over the pavilion is the text, "Blessed be the Lord who daily loadeth us with benefits;" and on each side are wings, with ornamental fountains; that on the right having over it the words, "Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth;" and that on the left, "The rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the Maker of them all." The building has cost the corporation £450. On one side of the statue are the arms and motto suggestive of the origin of the name of Halifax; and on the opposite side the Crossley crest, bearing the motto, "Omne bonum ab alto." In front is the following inscription:—"This statue of Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P. for the West Riding of the county of York, donor of the People's Park, was erected August 14, 1860, by the inhabitants of Halifax, his native town, as a tribute of gratitude and respect to one whose public benefactions and private virtues deserve to be remembered." At two o'clock a procession was formed in the Piece Hall, and passed through Union-street, Market-street, Northgate, Crossley-street, Princess-street, Crown-street, Silver-street, King's Cross-street, to the south-east entrance to the park. The procession was headed by the police, and consisted of the Statue Committee, the Mayor and magistrates, the corporation, the 4th West York Volunteer Rifle Corps, under the command of Captain Holdsworth, the Bluecoat children, Messrs. Crossley's workmen, the inhabitants, trades, and benefit societies. These were accompanied by five bands of music, and rendered the whole a spirited and exciting scene. The park and the whole of the surrounding neighbourhood were crowded with spectators. On the arrival of the procession in the park, Mr. John Whitworth, chairman of the committee, addressed the assemblage, and formally handed over the statue to the Mayor and corporation, and amid enthusiastic applause the statue was uncovered, the band at the same time playing the National Anthem. A dinner was subsequently held at the Mechanics' Institution, at which Mr. Frank Crossley was present, together with Mr. E. Baines, M.P., Mr. J. Stanfield, M.P., Mr. Titus Salt, M.P., and about 250 guests.

## REVIVAL OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

According to intelligence brought by the mail steamer Athenian, news had reached Fernando Po that no less than 15,000 slaves had been shipped from the south coast during the months of April and May. The American steam slaver which had been expected on the coast for a long time past, and for which the British cruisers had been on the look-out, had taken 1,200 slaves on board, and got clear off, in spite of the "look-out" on the coast. The island was healthy and trade improving.

The *New York Evening Post* says there are now eighty-five vessels known to be fitting out as slaves in that port alone. It declares that if the tolerance of the slave trade is extended a little further, slaves will be landed in New York as freely as they are in Cuba.

## THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The past week, true to the character of this extraordinary season, has done little towards the ripening of the corn, being mostly humid, with occasionally heavy showers. Talavera wheat has been exhibited in small parcels for a week past, and appears of fair quality, though damp. But the bulk of the crop, never very promising, suffers continually from the want of sunshine, the sodden state of the ground, and the heavy rains, while the long delay in the process of ripening makes the depredations of birds a serious item in the general account. A great deal, we are sorry to say, has rotted at the root before the grain was mature; so even with a set in of dry weather the sample must be much deteriorated, as well as the bulk seriously diminished. Without wishing to be alarmists, we cannot believe that the best pieces of wheat this year will come up to an average yield. The news, therefore, of plenty in America and Southern Russia is of no slight importance. Much hay is well nigh ruined, while a good deal is yet out; and the sad accounts of disease among the late potatoes daily gather strength.—*Mark Lane Express*.

The long-continued rains, which have fallen with but little intermission for weeks past in the eastern parts of England, begin to occasion no small amount of anxiety respecting the prospects of a harvest. Upon the whole, throughout the county of Essex the crops of wheat and barley are tolerably good, and need only a few week's bright weather to fit them for the sickle.

Deplorable accounts respecting the crops have been received from various parts of Ireland. The recent rains appear to have generally committed great havoc, inundating the fields and corn, destroying habitations and bridges, and carrying away sheep, pigs, cattle, and other property in the flood. The Curragh camp is at this moment another Balaklava. The men and horses are knee-deep in mud, and are constantly drenched with rain.

**REPORTED CLUE TO THE ROAD MURDER.**—We learn from the *Bristol Mercury* that the police have been engaged in prosecuting an investigation at Road, the nature of which is, for prudential reasons, not permitted to transpire; but we believe we are correct in stating that they entertain the hope that some light will be thrown on this hitherto impenetrable mystery.

## Postscript.

Wednesday, August 22, 1860.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## GARIBALDI.

On leaving Sicily Garibaldi announced his departure in the following address to the National Guard of Messina, delivered from the balcony of his house:—

I am summoned elsewhere by my duty, and must quit you, O Sicilians! It is now time for Sicily to think seriously and vigorously of her own defence. Yes, you must henceforth defend yourselves alone against who ever may attack you! I have done for you all that was possible for me to do. At present Italy requires that I should go elsewhere. Diplomacy has not been able to check me, and I will positively not come to a compromise with it.

It was in the Washington that Garibaldi left, having 1,000 men with him.

NAPLES, *vid* Marseilles, August 18.

One thousand five hundred men with arms, and two hundred tents, said to have come from Sardinia, have been gradually landed at Naples, but were compelled by the Royal Guard to re-embark. It was suspected that their intention was to assist in the construction of barricades, in the event of an insurrection breaking out.

The elections have been adjourned until the 26th August.

## VIENNA, August 21.

M. de Ballabine, who has already been accredited as special envoy to the Court of Vienna, presented to-day his *lettres de créance* as Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia.

The committee of twenty-one members of the Council of the Empire adopted to-day, by eighteen against three, the political programme of the Hungarian members, for all the provinces. The ministers also gave their formal adhesion to that programme.

ROME (*vid* Marseilles), August 18.

The *fête* of the Assumption on the 16th inst. passed off in tranquillity. It is positively stated that 3,000 soldiers formerly in the service of the Duke of Modena have entered the service of the Pope. Disturbances connected with the enlistments have been suppressed.

**Toulon, August 21.**  
The Foudre is about to proceed to Tunis to convey the Bey from that place to Algiers, where he will remain during the stay of the Emperor and Empress. A squadron of seven vessels will escort their Majesties to Algiers.

## AMERICA.

The Prince of Wales left Fredericktown on the 7th inst. His Royal Highness was expected at Gaspe on the 12th, and at Quebec on the 17th inst. The Duke of Newcastle had been unwell, but had recovered.

A serious insurrection of the negroes was reported in the guano islands of Lomboko, and caused excitement among the merchants interested in the guano trade.

## YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, the Rifle Volunteer Corps Bill, the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill, the Customs (No. 2) Bill, the Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill, and the Defence of the Realm Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Excise Duties Bill was read a second time. The East India Loan Bill was brought up and read a first time.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to six.

In the House of Commons, at the morning sitting, the Appropriation Bill and the Exchequer Bonds (2,000,000.) Bill were read a second time. The Endowed Charities Bill passed through committee, as did the Militia Pay Bill and the Local Government Act (1858) Amendment Bill. The House went into committee on the Court of Chancery Bill, and passed several clauses, when the Chairman reported progress, and the sitting was suspended.

## THE NEW ZEALAND BILL.

At the evening sitting, Lord PALMERSTON stated that it was not intended to proceed with the New Zealand Bill—the object of which was to protect the interests of the aborigines—it being thought that it could not be properly discussed, and it was also believed that the existing powers of the officers of the Crown would prove sufficient for the purpose. Sir J. PAKINGTON, who was prepared with a mass of documents, and evidently intending a long speech, complained that he had been brought up from Worcester at great inconvenience to oppose the bill. Mr. C. FORTESCUE, without entering into the details of the bill, explained and defended its object and the views with which it was introduced. After some further discussion, in which Sir G. LEWIS exonerated the Government from the charge of want of courtesy, the motion was agreed to and the bill withdrawn.

## NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

The House then went into committee upon the Naval Discipline Bill, when Lord C. PACET explained the object and general features of the bill and the provisions relating to the constitution of courts-martial, to the definition of crimes, and to punishments. Under the latter head the bill proposed to give power to courts-martial to graduate punishment from the maximum penalty of

death, and to find offenders guilty of lesser crimes who were charged with greater. On the subject of corporal punishment it was proposed that, except in cases of open mutiny, it should not be inflicted without previous inquiry by one or more officers of the ship, whose report would not bind the captain, who might, on his responsibility, forego or inflict the punishment. Sir J. PAKINGTON, Mr. W. Williams, and Sir C. Napier briefly expressed their opinions of the general merits of the bill, and the committee proceeded to discuss the several clauses, which were agreed to, with certain amendments.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

The adjourned debate on the consideration of the amendments of the Roman Catholic Charities Bill was resumed; and on clause 1 a division took place, on the motion that it be left out, which motion was rejected by 70 to 13.

A long discussion ensued, originated by Sir G. BOWYER, in which he strongly disapproved of the conduct of the Government, stating that he had been deceived and betrayed in reference to the clause. In the course of his observations he was called to order by the SPEAKER for certain language which he used. His argument was that the clause as it stood was injurious to the interest of the Roman Catholics. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and LORD PALMERSTON explicitly denied that there had been any breach of faith on the part of the Government, who only supported a clause which had been the result of an arrangement acceded to by the whole house.

The motion for adjournment of the debate was withdrawn, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time.

The House then went into committee upon the Court of Chancery Bill, and discussed and disposed of the new clause.

## THE DEAN OF YORK ONCE MORE.

On the consideration of the Lords' amendments of the Ecclesiastical Commission, &c., Bill,

Mr. OSBORNE took occasion to make some remarks condemnatory of the raising the salary of the Dean of York, which, he thought, called for some explanation from the Government, and he moved as an amendment of one of the Lords' amendments, that in all cases of any scheme proposed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by which the income of any ecclesiastical dignitary shall be altered or increased, the same shall be laid before the two Houses of Parliament six weeks before the issue of the order in Council. Sir G. LEWIS objected that this amendment was not relevant to the amendment of the Lords, and the SPEAKER so ruled, and declined to put the question. After further discussion, in the course of which Sir G. LEWIS said that the opinion of the counsel consulted by the commissioners was, that the augmentation was within the letter of the Act, though he doubted whether it was within the spirit, the Lords' amendments were agreed to.

On the report of the Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill, Mr. VANCE offered objections which were replied to by Mr. CARDWELL, and the report was agreed to.

Other bills were forwarded, and the House adjourned at ten minutes before two o'clock.

## MR. BRIGHT, M.P., HAS ARRIVED AT INVERNESS.

**GREAT DEMONSTRATION OF FORESTERS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The sixth grand demonstration of Foresters, in aid of the Funeral and Widow and Orphan Funds, took place yesterday at the Crystal Palace. At eleven o'clock it was roughly estimated that nearly 35,000 visitors had arrived. The amusements, consisting of feats in archery, cricket, quoits, and other manly games. The total attendance amounted to the unparalleled number of 67,928; being 4,747 in excess of the number (63,181) present last year.

**MR. SPURGEON AND THE "METROPOLITAN" TABERNACLE.**—Yesterday afternoon a considerable number of persons assembled in the tabernacle now in course of erection near the Elephant and Castle, Southwark, to hear an account of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's tour on the Continent, the object being to obtain funds to proceed with the undertaking. According to the statement of the treasurer, 22,196. 19s. 2d. has already been expended on the building, and about 5,500. more is required to complete it. In a preliminary speech Mr. Spurgeon remarked that he should feel himself a "guilty sneaking sinner" if he came into the place with a 100*l*. debt upon it. The ground had been as much given to them by the Lord as if an angel had come down from heaven and cleared it. He eulogised the design of the building, but said he would have no towers upon it, unless some of the brethren wished to hang him on them. Before the promised lecture on the Continental tour numerous speakers addressed the meeting, Mr. Spurgeon having announced that he would not begin until 1,000*l*. had been collected. Amongst them were the Revs. Hugh Allen (Established Church), Dr. Campbell, Dr. Arthur (Wesleyan), Charles Stovell (Baptist), and some obscure Dissenting minister of the neighbourhood, who made some violent and untimely remarks on one class of preachers, whose Gospel, he said, was in cloudland; and likewise on another class, who were afraid to preach a free, unrestricted Gospel. By about seven o'clock 960*l*. was raised, and Mr. Spurgeon then delivered his narrative. The total sum of 1,050*l*. was collected during the proceedings. Some person, who gave the name of "Noname," sent 50*l*. and another gentleman, who called himself Bryan King, gave a guinea.

**A HORRIBLE MURDER** has just taken place in Edinburgh, the victim being a girl only fifteen years of age. Some soldiers are suspected of having perpetrated the crime.

**THE DOVER ACCIDENT.**—The inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate volunteer artillerymen who met their deaths at Dover by the explosion of a gun was brought to a termination yesterday. The jury stated in their verdict that the accident was accelerated by the long use of the gun, and they recommended that the guns should undergo a periodical inspection.

## MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Scarcely any English wheat was on sale in to-day's market. The stands were quickly cleared, at, in some instances, 1s. per quarter above Monday's currency. Letters from most parts of the country bring unfavourable accounts in reference to the crops. A fair supply of foreign wheat—14,210 quarters—has arrived. All kinds were in request, and quite 1s. to 2s. per quarter dearer than last week. Floating cargoes of grain were very firm in price. The few samples of barley on offer realised 1s. per quarter more money. Malt was in improved request, but we have no change to notice in its value. Oats changed hands freely, at an improvement in the quotations of quite 1d. per quarter. Beans and peas commanded extreme rates, and country flour was held for more money.

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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1860.

## SUMMARY.

The renewal of the heavy rains, after the prospect of a change for the better, occasions no little anxiety at this advanced period of the season. A late harvest is inevitable; whether it be greatly deficient also, depends entirely upon the weather during the next few weeks. No wonder that the variations of the barometer should be hourly studied, and that Consols should fall with the drenching rain. At present, according to many accounts, the long-continued wet has not so injuriously affected the crops as might have been supposed. Wheat, we are told, has greatly improved during the last few weeks, and with fine weather, the fear of a bad harvest need not be indulged. But floods and storms are doing their disastrous work, and the sudden demand of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for leave to issue an extra million of Exchequer Bonds points to the probability of large importations of corn, derangements of the money market, and a falling off in some of the sources of the revenue. Happily the issue is now no longer with finite man, but in the hands of an all-wise Providence.

As the House of Lords sits only, for the most part, to the dinner hour, the work of legislation is despatched with wondrous celerity. Bills may be said to be shovelled through the Peers. Even the Fortifications scheme has failed to elicit a debate—the Earl of Ellenborough alone standing up to express his belief that the country cannot be secure without a large augmentation of the standing army; a suggestion which Earl de Grey only too mildly deprecates at the present moment. The past week has afforded a signal proof of the instant result of ministerial firmness. Upon the rejection of the Savings' Banks Bill by their lordships, on the plea that it was not urgent, a Cabinet Council was held, and it was resolved that the measure should be pressed forward with the full weight of Government influence. But the Opposition had melted away when Lord Granville announced this resolution to the House. Lord Derby, who connived at this attack on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had conveniently retired to Knowsley; the awful Lord Redesdale, chairman of committee, who is believed (by himself) never to do wrong, actually apologised; and Lord Montagle, the originator of the opposition, found that he was no longer able to assume the functions of "Comptroller of the Chancellor of the Exchequer." The bill was read a second time on Monday without a division, after some ludicrous protests against a bill being regarded as a money bill, which simply enables the Chancellor of the Exchequer to deal with Savings' Banks deposits with a view to increase the revenue.

Last night the New Zealand Bill, the object of which, according to Lord Palmerston, is to protect the interests of the aborigines of that colony, was withdrawn in the Commons. The measure proposed to place native affairs under the control of a council, to consist exclusively of Government nominees, and in which no provision was made for the representation of the natives. Singularly enough, the Bill was opposed alike by the representatives of the colonists and the friends of the natives. What the aborigines require is the

establishment of some courts in which their claims may be fairly considered. The flagrant conduct of Colonel Browne in the Taranaki dispute is a pregnant warning against increasing the arbitrary power of the Governor. It is doubtful, therefore, whether the natives would have been any the better protected by the passing of this Bill.

During the sittings of the Wesleyan Conference there were significant discussions on Church-rates and the "religious profession" clause of the Census Bill, which reveal an advanced state of opinion in that Conservative body. Indeed one of the speakers admitted, while lamenting, the altered position of Wesleyans towards the Established Church. Mr. Osborn was freely censured for his evidence before the House of Lords, though the majority of the Conference were averse to express disapprobation. The discussion indicates the strength of prejudice that still prevails in the Wesleyan body, or rather Conference, towards other Dissenters—the disquietude of its leaders at the growing opposition of the laity to ecclesiastical exactions—and their strong desire that Wesleyans should stand aloof from political agitation. Nevertheless, if a special stimulus for action were needed, it could scarcely be presented in a stronger form than in the speech of Mr. Prest, *apropos* of the Census Bill. It is clear that the old Bunting policy is becoming effete in the Wesleyan body.

For four days in last week the Tricentenary of the Scottish Reformation was celebrated by a series of meetings in Edinburgh under the auspices of the Free Church. Considering the voluminous "papers" or essays that were read, sitting after sitting, it is not surprising that even Scotch hearers began to be weary and to fall off in attendance. From the whole proceedings, and especially from the speeches, we get but too vivid an idea of the one-sidedness of Free Church Protestantism. It is only when Catholics are concerned that opposition to State endowments reveals itself. Not by such weapons is Romanism to be put down. The great public will revolt from such gross unfairness towards a Church that has as much right to State aid as any other religious body. The chief novelty of this anti-Papal demonstration was the presence of Father Chiniquy, formerly a Romish priest in Canada, who has not only become a Protestant himself, but has drawn after him some 6,000 or 7,000 Catholics in that colony.

We need hardly call attention to the resolutions of the Committee of the Colonial Missionary Society relative to the Negro pew question in Vancouver's Island, published in another column. They emphatically affirm that they "never have sanctioned, and never will sanction, in Churches wholly or in part sustained by the funds of the Colonial Missionary Society, the compulsory separation in places of worship of the coloured races from the white population." This assurance will confirm the confidence of the supporters of this valuable Society, and satisfy those friendly critics who are jealous of the perfect freedom of religious societies in this country from the slightest taint of the accursed institution.

The gloom that ensouls the continental horizon is darker than ever. The full details given elsewhere reveal how steadily and with what wonderful resource Garibaldi is pursuing his mission on behalf of Italian independence. While several detachments of his volunteers have successfully landed in Calabria, and are organising an insurrection, the great leader himself has quitted the waters of Messina, leaving behind him only an assurance that he will persevere with his work, spite of the pressure of diplomacy. We know not whether he has gone to the Island of Sardinia to marshal his new army of volunteers for a descent near the Neapolitan capital, or to the palace at Turin to consult with his royal master. But the excited state of feeling in Upper Italy, and, the vast preparations of Austria strengthen the fear that an invasion of Naples will be followed sooner or later by war. Nothing will more tend to avert this calamity than the continuance of a good understanding between France and England.

Long ere this the French expeditionary force of 6,000 men must have landed in Syria, and have trodden out the last embers of civil war. Scarcely less important to the ultimate aim of this intervention is the forcible return to Beyrouth of the guilty and degraded Pashas of that town and of Damascus—because it is a pledge that the course of justice will not be impeded.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SINCE our last, the remnant of the House of Commons left in town at this advanced season of the year, have been engaged in a course of hard and resolute voting. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and even Saturday were fully occupied with this work. The two hundred items of the Civil Service Estimates have consequently got through Committee, and the Appropriation

Bill has been introduced. We catch a glimpse now of the end of the Session. It will close some day in next week—possibly, as early as Wednesday.

The House certainly deserves praise for its unwearied industry, but cannot be complimented on the useful results of it. During the last week, especially, the labour must have been enormous—and yet nobody can pretend that the Civil Service Estimates have been duly examined and considered. A very large number of votes, and very questionable votes too, have been given without a single word of discussion. And, considering the state of the House, and the fact that Ministers had kept in town, and held in reserve, a voting power which would have carried anything, the wonder is that debate was raised on any one of the Estimates. On the management of our public works, and *apropos* of the purchase of Burlington House, which had been referred to by Mr. Ayrton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, "Vaccillation, uncertainty, costliness, extravagance, meanness, and all the conflicting vices that could be enumerated were united in our present system. He believed that such were its evils that nothing short of a revolutionary reform would ever be sufficient to rectify it." The chief discussions took place on the votes for National Education in Ireland, which brought out from Lord Palmerston an unmistakable declaration that he had no intention of allowing the national to be supplanted by the denominational system in Ireland, the Embassy to China, the Irish Regium Donum, the Ecclesiastical Commission, the Kensington Museum, and certain colonial votes. The Ecclesiastical Commission narrowly escaped losing the grant so shamelessly appropriated to it—the votes on a division being 44 to 45, leaving a majority of one only.

A few other matters deserve mention. Mr. Duncombe has succeeded in converting the resolution of the 24th of January, 1860, relating to the oath to be taken by members of the Jewish persuasion, into a Standing Order. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has obtained the authority of the House to raise 2,000,000*l.* on Exchequer Bonds and Bills, over and above the supplies granted for the year—1,000,000*l.* to replace Exchequer Bonds due in November next, and 1,000,000*l.* for margin, in case of an unfavourable harvest, and a suffering revenue as its consequence—making the total charge of the year 76,400,000*l.* The Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill has been hotly contested, but has passed its principal stages. Several other Bills have been forwarded at a rapid pace, and some withdrawn. We suspect that the Union of Benefices Bill will have to share the fate of the latter.

On the whole, we can unite with members on both sides of the House in looking forward with unmixed satisfaction to the approaching end of this long and unprofitable Session. The Budget and the measures connected therewith redeem it from utter disgrace—but in every other respect it has been a huge failure—in some respects, a serious calamity. Let us hope that next year the House will be led forward to better and more substantial results!

## THE WAY TO THE DOGS.

EVERY man's experience will inform him that expense begets expense. The more extravagant we are, the more extravagant we are likely to become. He who spends money before he has it, and without any certain assurance that he will have it, resembles in one respect the dram drinker—he must go on, and he must go on at a progressive ratio. *Nulla vestigia retrosum.* It is the same with the nation. Just as there is no man so reckless of his expenditure as he who is hopelessly in debt, so there is no period in which common economy is at such a discount in the House of Commons as that in which large extraordinary demands are made on the public purse. It would seem as if the larger the sums it is compelled, or deems itself compelled to vote, the less heart it has to take note of comparative trifles. Our immense military and naval Estimates for the coming year, and our necessary and unnecessary outlay on the Chinese war, would, one might have supposed, have made our representatives keen-eyed to detect, and close-fisted to refuse, every superfluous item in the department of Civil service. The fact turns out to be exactly the reverse. Committees of Supply vote with a recklessness that astonishes even the Chancellor of the Exchequer. About seventy six millions sterling have been easily—we may almost say—gaily granted to Ministers for the services of the year—and, extravagant as the sum is, it is already being quietly assumed that the sum will be larger next year. In short, we have set out on our way to the dogs, and, unless we pull up very sharply and very soon, to the dogs we shall speedily go.

With this conviction deeply impressed on our mind, we must confess that we contemplate a deficient harvest, high prices, restricted employ-

ment, and popular discontent, with less dismay than we otherwise should have done. We are not sure that the check, however hard to be borne, may not after all be more merciful than uninterrupted prosperity. The mood of the country is most dangerous to its welfare—should it become a habit it will assuredly be fatal. We know, and we deplore, that the suffering will be most intense where it has, perhaps, been least deserved. It is not *as punishment* that we can look forward to commercial distress as less repugnant than it usually has been to our feelings. It is solely *as a remedial process* that it loses some of its harsher features, and reflects even a tinge of Providential mercy. We are going too fast—much faster than consists with consideration and prudence. We all know it. We all tax one another with neglect of duty in allowing it. But we have none of us moral courage enough to do more than utter a feeble protest against it. The case has become such as plainly to require a stronger intervention than any ordinary power can supply. Government, the departments, the House of Commons, Tories, Whigs and Radicals, people of all classes out of doors, press mutually upon one another—and the result is, an extravagant outlay which nobody seems able to control. The mania for spending seems to be all but universal. We all know where it will end if it do not stop. But we all conclude that we can do little or nothing to stop it. It is a fearfully demoralising state of things—it forbodes a terrible catastrophe at no very great distance. Therefore should Divine Providence interpose, and call us back to our sober senses, albeit by a process which inflicts severest suffering, we must say that the wisdom and goodness of such an interposition would transcend, in our estimation, its sterner character. We feel that we should have but little reason to complain of the roughness of the grasp that drags us back from destruction.

Is it a fact, however, that we are all as helpless in this matter, as we pretend to be? We think not—indeed, we are sure of it. Take the Government, for instance. Mr. Gladstone complains, not without some reason, that the House as the exponent of public opinion, forces upon Her Majesty's Ministers a much higher scale of expenditure than is necessary. Well, we will admit for the arguments' sake, that the House of Commons has correctly interpreted public opinion in this matter. But, supposing public opinion to err, should the Government yield to its pressure? Are they so very helpless? Mr. Gladstone may well feel so, but is it not because he is outvoted in the Cabinet by his own colleagues? Suppose they had been all of his mind, would they have been less popular? If, for example, they had framed their Estimates this year upon a far more moderate scale, would they have been deserted by their supporters? would they have provoked the wrath of the people? Mr. Gladstone surely knows that the House will always vote what Ministers for the time being, in the exercise of their responsibility, demand. Can he justify such Estimates as have just been passed? Who prepared them? Not the House of Commons, not the people, but Ministers. Granted they are in accordance with the present mood of the public—was it necessary, was it fitting, to pander to that mood? The truth is, the Government leads the way, and the people heedlessly follow. They have not the moral courage to set a good example. The whole of their estimates this year are disgraceful to them. They have been ringleaders in the game of extravagance. They are not warranted in throwing the responsibility on the public, seeing that it is they who tempted the public. They can be firm enough in their resistance of the people when it suits their own policy. But their policy just now, it is useless to deny it, is a policy of profuse expenditure. That they are supported in it, we admit—but so they would have been in a policy of wise and searching economy. Mr. Gladstone cannot blame his colleagues and keep his place—but we question if he does well in relieving them of responsibility by shifting it upon the public. The initiative is with the Government—and it remains to be proved that an economical Government would be either unpopular or powerless.

At the same time, we are ready to admit, that, in some directions, expense has been forced upon the Government by the Commons and the people. All sorts of individual and local schemes, good enough, it may be, in themselves, especially when worked out at private or local expense, are foisted on the nation. All sorts of Boards, inspectors, attorneys, clerks, and messengers are paid to superintend these schemes. All sorts of Reforms are purchased by prodigal compensation to old officers. Government is called upon to do everything for us—and Government can only do the work imposed upon it in the most expensive fashion. We are rapidly imbibing the Continental spirit. We are sorry to observe that the Society for the Advancement of Social Science

rather fosters than checks the tendency. Philosophers meet together and easily agree upon something needing to be done, or, at any rate, desirable—and they turn to Government and say, "Here! do this!" Of course, three parts of it results in jobbing—Professor Somebody gets a good berth and must justify it by cutting out work for himself and staff—the principal and visible effect of which, so far as the public are concerned, is to be found in the Estimates.

Nor can we altogether acquit Radical Reformers, and professed economists, of neglect of duty in this matter. They have departed from good old Joseph Hume's maxims and practice. They decline attending to details. They call it "nibbling" at the Estimates. They are never heard in Committees of Supply. Their names are seldom or never found in division lists where minor matters of economy might be enforced. They make magnificent speeches on great occasions, for which we thank them. Would that they would also attend to some of the less demonstrative, but hardly less necessary duties of Members of Parliament. They know, none better, that a great deal of public money runs to waste in the departments. By a little drudgery, a little perseverance, a little combination, they might throw light upon this mystery of iniquity, and check a tendency which, perhaps, they could not all at once destroy. We attribute much of the extravagance of the Government to the fact that they have not been watched of late years, as they were when Mr. Hume was alive, in their financial details. Lord Palmerston could not have been what he is in this respect had the old economist lived. The Departments need to be overhauled. The Services would be more efficient upon two-thirds of their income than they are now. But this is a reform that requires minute and constant attention to details. Unfortunately, such attention it seldom gets, at least from members whose voice is potential. The censure they cast upon the Government recoils in part upon themselves. History, we fear, will not wholly acquit them of complicity in this matter—neither, if we should really go to the dogs as the reward of our extravagance, do we think that these public men could wholly acquit themselves.

#### THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE possession of an empire "upon which the sun never sets" entails serious responsibilities and difficulties. The gates of Janus are rarely shut in British experience. We are seldom at peace with all the world. When we are on good terms with our European neighbours, there may be rebellion to cope with in India, "a state of hostilities" in China, Kaffir wars at the Cape, or native outbreaks to put down in New Zealand. Rarely do six months pass without blood being shed in the name of the Queen of England in some portion of her dependencies; seldom does the Chancellor of the Exchequer present estimates that do not provide for the expenses of some past or incipient war; never do these outbreaks occur in our colonies but that the origin of the strife, the accountability of our officials, and the grievances of those who are ranged against us, are forgotten in the clamour to uphold English honour and the supremacy of the Crown.

All England has heard that in March last there was a dispute somewhere in New Zealand relative to a land sale; that the aggrieved chief, Wiremu Kingi, or, as he is called, William King, resisted the Governor's authority; that a collision ensued; that some of the other chiefs took up their brother's cause; and that the disaffection has swollen into a native confederacy to set up a Maori king, and threatens to become a war of races. But of the real merits of this quarrel the British public has been singularly ignorant, and might have remained so to the end, but that there happened to be scattered over New Zealand a band of devoted missionaries who, having been the means of civilising and Christianising a great portion of the native race, will not quietly stand by and see their rights invaded and their possessions unjustly seized. One of these clergymen has published a full statement of the origin of the outbreak at Taranaki,\* which convicts Colonel Browne, the Governor of the colony, of great injustice, and of having "drifted into" war, with culpable precipitancy and disregard of the consequences. The writer has a strong claim to be heard by the British public. Archdeacon Hadfield has been settled in New Zealand for more than twenty years, during which period he has laboured with great self-denial, in conjunction with a noble band of Church and Wesleyan missionaries, to reclaim the natives from heathenism, and introduce a purer faith and milder

\* One of England's Little Wars. A Letter to the Right Hon. the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies. By Octavius Hadfield, Archdeacon of Kapite, New Zealand. Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

customs. During the whole of that period he has been acquainted with William King, and has paid much attention to the subject of native titles in land.

The immediate cause of the dispute that now threatens a long and costly war, has arisen out of the sale to the Government of a piece of land by Teira, one of the natives of the tribe of which King is the chief. It is contended by the supporters of the Government that this sale was a complete and valid one in every respect: that Teira had a perfect right to sell it without the permission of William King; that he did sell it, and the Government purchased it in exact conformity with the principles upon which other purchases have been made; and that in fact King admitted the right of the vendor while he declared that he would not allow him to sell it. On the other hand the friends of King maintain that the land in question is the property of the tribe; that before his death that chief's father obtained a promise from his son that he would not sell it; that Teira had no independent or separate title to it; that whatever interest he held in it was in common with at least fifty other owners; that his title, whatever it amounted to, was derived through his father, who is still alive, who protested against the sale, and is now fighting in King's ranks; that several of the joint owners, being on the spot, protested against the sale; that many more who are residing elsewhere, were never consulted; that King, as head of the tribe, on behalf of those absentees and on his own behalf, did protest, in the manner usually adopted by the natives, by rising abruptly and leaving the meeting with his followers; and that the purchase was a loose and incomplete transaction—in fact, no purchase at all. There appears to be no doubt that Teira, who had a private quarrel with his chief, attempted in this way to gratify his revenge. He went and offered the land in question to the Government land agent in the district. Notwithstanding the existence of a treaty providing "that all the natives shall be free to sell their lands to the Government, to keep them as they may think best," the Commissioner takes the word of an individual member of a tribe that a certain piece of land is his, and proceeds to eject the chief in possession.

The above bare outline shows at least that this was a case of disputed right requiring calm investigation before a court of law. But such justice the natives have never yet been able to obtain. Their property is at the mercy of the Government land agents, from whose decision there is no appeal. In New Zealand there is no recognised tribunal to test the validity of titles, and no redress for the natives who are unjustly dispossessed.

To resume our narrative, the purchase with Teira being completed, the land was surveyed by a Government agent, who was interrupted in his work not by armed men, but by women, it being William King's object not to break the peace, but to remove trespassers, though without violence. He wished merely to assert his ownership to the land. The act, though perhaps not justifiable, showed an unwillingness to resort to extremities. But, mild as was this obstruction to the authority of Government, it was resented as an act of rebellion. There was no thought of conciliation—no promise of inquiry into an obvious grievance. The land was occupied by the Governor's troops, and the natives retreated to the woods. They returned and erected a small stockade on the disputed land. Here the first collision took place; after which they evacuated the stockade, and returned again to the woods. The flagrant injustice of this seizure aroused many of the neighbouring tribes who are not so well affected to our rule, and who acted without the orders of King. It is notorious that that chief has, ever since New Zealand became a British colony, been a loyal subject of the Queen, and that he has more than once interposed to put down rebellion amongst the natives and protect the lives and property of the settlers. The cruel treatment by Colonel Browne of a native chief, to whom the colony is greatly indebted, has naturally exasperated the aborigines who are favourable to British rule, and given a fresh impulse to the secret league in favour of native independence, which has been growing for some years. The Governor, it seems, ignorant of the combustible material around him, simply intended arbitrarily to assert his authority; he has, instead, provoked a war. He no sooner began hostilities, than he found the means at his disposal wholly inadequate to the task he had undertaken. He then sent to the neighbouring colonies for more troops; gave orders for calling out the militia; returned to provide for the defence of Auckland; postponed the meeting of the General Assembly; and issued circulars to the various native chiefs, as well as men of lower rank throughout the colony, inviting them to assemble at Auckland, and consult with

him about the state of the colony. Such a want of foresight indicates an ignorance or a rashness that are incompatible with the responsible position Colonel Browne holds.

It may not be too late for the Imperial Government to interpose to put an end to this needless and unjustifiable war. According to the last accounts hostilities were suspended. The natives in general kept aloof from the Maori-King movement, and appeared to be wavering between loyalty and disaffection. It has not yet become a war of races. We trust, therefore, that Archdeacon Hadfield's appeal to the Colonial Secretary will be re-echoed by the supporters of justice at home, both in and out of Parliament:—

It is still possible (he says) that the presence of some superior man might restore the confidence that is lost. A little delay may occasion a war of races. No doubt Great Britain has men and money wherewith to carry on against the native race a war of extermination. But is this to be the issue of the endeavours to establish Christianity and civilisation among one of the most intelligent and tractable of races? Are we in the middle of the nineteenth century to confess to the whole civilised world that our Christianity and our civilisation have given us no advantage over these people but that of a more scientific use of material force? Is the pride of Englishmen to exclude from their breasts all sympathy for a race but recently emerging from barbarism, because it has qualities too nearly resembling their own—because it repudiates degradation, and refuses to be submissively trampled under foot? Is the sound of war once heard to deafen their ears to the cry of justice?

Considerations of pure policy would alone suggest the prompt intervention of the Imperial Government. The natives of New Zealand are no despicable foes. They are a brave and warlike race, and, as we have seen, can carry on a guerilla war, very harassing and destructive to regular troops, and retire to the fastnesses of the country, where pursuit is hopeless. There appears to us great wisdom in the suggestion of the Aborigines Protection Society—"that one or more commissioners should be despatched from this country, armed, not only with the powers necessary to institute an inquiry which will lay bare all the facts of the case, but also with the authority to adopt such remedial measures as circumstances may render desirable."

### Foreign and Colonial.

#### FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a letter from Turin, bearing the signature of M. Grandguillot, commencing as follows:—

Italy is now entering the most critical and most decisive period of her regeneration. Henceforth she stakes on a single card either her ruin or her salvation. Engaged as she is in the path upon which she has been thrown by the expedition of Garibaldi, Italy will within two months be either free and completely independent, or Austria will again reign, and this time from Messina to Turin.

The letter then details the course of past events, and states that the negotiations between Naples and Piedmont were unsuccessful, by reason of Garibaldi's refusal to arrest his course, and on account of the enthusiasm prevailing throughout Italy having paralysed the measures which Piedmont might otherwise have taken to prevent further complications.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree abolishing the duties on capillaire. Another decree abolishes the compensation duties established by a decree of February last, on cushions made of cloth and trimmings in silk, wool, and gauduras. Another decree reduces the duties on alcoholio liquors to 6fr. 25c. per hectolitre.

The Irish deputation appointed to present Marshal M'Mahon with his subscription sword, is expected in Paris this week under the guidance of The O'Donoghue, who is represented as "one of the most distinguished members of the British Parliament."

Commercial men are becoming more and more alarmed at Garibaldi's progress. They fear that the Emperor may again be induced to assist the Italians should the successes of the revolutionary party produce a conflict with Austria in defence of her Italian possessions. The anxiety created by the possibility of such an event has given a great check to all commercial operations.—*Letter from Paris.*

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* contains some information concerning the expedition to Syria. Allowing eight or nine days for the voyage, it is calculated that General de Beaufort will have arrived at Beyrouth on the 16th, and that by this date nearly all the expeditionary corps—about 5,500 men—will have landed. From Algeria there are still to be fetched two squadrons of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and one squadron of Spahis, to complete the brigade, which is kept strictly within the limits agreed to—of 6,000 men.

#### THE PAPAL STATES.

##### STATE OF THE POPE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, under date of the 10th inst., says:—"The Pope has written a most melancholy letter to a cardinal in France. He looks upon all as lost, and although he is convinced that he shall die by the bullet of an assassin, he declares he will quit Rome under no condition, and at no price."

#### LAMORICIÈRE AND HIS ARMY.

The Roman army, now at the disposition of General Lamoricière, amounts to 20,000 men. These troops the French general drills and exercises incessantly. He is now with the centre of the army, examining the fieldworks, and inspecting the numerous corps he has posted *en échelon* along the frontier of Tuscany and Romagna. He recently had a long interview with a foreign general supposed to be in the service of Austria; but of the object of the conference nothing has transpired. Lamoricière scarcely gives breathing time to his men; he marches and countermarches them for the double purpose of exercising the troops and deceiving the Italians as to their exact number. He orders earthworks and batteries to be constructed, then suddenly demolishes them to throw up others elsewhere. He thus keeps the officers of the artillery and engineers continually in motion. He sees all and directs all himself.

*Bullier's Correspondence*—not by any means a revolutionary organ—states as an undoubted fact that out of his army of 20,000 men, General de Lamoricière can reckon at most upon the fidelity of 7,000 or 8,000 gendarmes and foreigners; all the rest will go over to Garibaldi on the first opportunity.

General Lamoricière has dismissed all the clerks at the Spoleto telegraphic office, for babbling about the contents of despatches, and has confined the service to a Jesuit from the Loretto College, who he thinks will keep his secrets better.

It is said that General de Lamoricière and his troops will combine their movements with those of the army of Naples.

#### THE PAPAL BRIGADE.

A letter from Rome of the 8th says:—

The indocility of the Irish soldiers, and the little progress they make in their organisation, has afforded matter for complaint on the part of General de Lamoricière to Major O'Reilly during his last inspection of the garrison at Spoleto. The unwillingness of some of the men, and the incapacity of others, to become soldiers, must be assigned as the motive of this unsatisfactory state of the battalion; and the general expressed himself as fully persuaded of the zeal and personal exertions of Major O'Reilly, of whose previous distinguished services he was well aware. The battalion is not yet armed, but it will be supplied in a day or two with the muskets hitherto used by the Swiss riflemen, who have just been armed with improved rifles. The pay of the Irish is now twelve bajocchi (sixpence) a day for corporals, and nine bajocchi for privates. In the morning they have coffee and bread; at dinner, soup, a pound of meat, and vegetables; and in the evening coffee again. The 500 Irish recruits now at Ancona are expected soon to join the battalion at Spoleto. It is thought that a few Austrian instructors will be sent to infuse some ideas of discipline into the St. Patrick's battalion.

A letter from Rome of August 11, in the *Patrie*, says:—

The Irish are still at Spoleto in the Rocca Castle. They are only allowed to go out every other day. They strike terror among the natives wherever they are seen, and a company of Italian soldiers is always sent to drive them into barracks with blows with the flat of the sword. Colonel de Pimodan, however, recommends a free use of the stick whenever found necessary.

Another letter says:—

It is reported that four companies of Irish have mutinied at Spoleto, and have been shut up in the fortress. It is stated that these companies are very much dreaded by the people of the country. Will M. de Lamoricière send away these men, who cannot be disciplined, or will he take patience until the arrival of the enemy? On this head opinions in Rome are divided. It is probable that he will send some to their homes, as he has already done with others, but that he will reserve for Garibaldi's bands the care of disciplining the greater number.

The authorities at Ancona, as a precaution against a surprise by Garibaldi's naval force, have laid a chain across the entrance of the port, "a portion of which is to be left open in the day and shut at night."

#### THE PAPAL TRIBUTE.

Several chests containing ingots of silver have been received at Rome from Marseilles. These ingots are the produce of the "Peter's pence" collected in France. The amount exceeds 6,000,000f. This sum does not include various offerings in the shape of arms and stores, which are estimated at 4,000,000f.

The *Giornale di Roma* announces that the total amount raised in all parts of the world for the Government of the Pope by the levy of St. Peter's pence is 6,000,000f.; this, it states, is a very satisfactory result. The *Indépendance* remarks that it is rather the reverse. When the patrimony of Peter is in danger, an appeal to the whole Catholic population of the world, made by the bishops and clergy, has only produced enough to maintain an army of 25,000 men for three or four months.

#### UPPER ITALY.

##### THE ALLEGED AUSTRIAN NOTE.

The *Opinion* gives a denial to the reports, published in the French papers, of a note having been sent by Austria to Piedmont, relative to an intervention in Italy in case Garibaldi should disembark in the kingdom of Naples.

The *Daily News* correspondent also expresses his disbelief that any such note has been sent:—

It may be true that the Minister of Foreign Affairs was informed of a phrase used by Prince Metternich in a conversation with M. Thouvenel:—"France assisted her Sardinian ally last year in Italy, and why should Austria not be able to assist her Neapolitan ally now in Italy?" The French minister is said to have rejoined:—"The principle of non-intervention was not settled then. Since then no foreign force has been landed in Italy. At the most some succour has been conveyed to the Pope and the King of Naples from the port of Trieste, by your steamers. For the rest, if you were to

go to Naples it is probable that Piedmont, which is unquestionably an Italian power, would think it her right and duty to come forward; and Piedmont also has her allies."

#### MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The hum of military preparation all over North Italy is loud and incessant. France has furnished from Government arsenals 50,000 rifles, and the whole army is now rid of the old inefficient musket. There are forty-eight field batteries ready for immediate operations, besides large contracts in progress not only by native foundries at St. Pierre d'Arena, and all over the iron districts of Brescia, but in Sweden, Belgium, and England. The fortifications round Bologna are now formidable, and Placentia, which Austria evacuated without a siege, is become a first-rate stronghold. The ordnance workshops turn out 80,000 cartridges per diem; the house of Montu and Co. (French) supply ten million percussion caps; Lucca and Florence have revived their old gun foundries, and the Government storehouses are crammed with biscuit and provision for an imminent campaign.—*Globe Paris Correspondent.*

The *Military Gazette* of Turin states that Bologna, which it considers the key of Central Italy, is now completely fortified, and in a state to resist any siege.

#### THE POPULAR ENTHUSIASM FOR GARIBALDI.

The following is an extract of a Turin letter in the *Constitutionnel*:—

Facts so strange are occurring here that I should hesitate to believe them had I not witnessed them with my own eyes. Young men belonging to the richest and noblest families abandon their homes of their own accord. They disappear one fine morning without saying a word to their relatives, and at night their anxious families, not seeing them return, guess whether they have gone. They have set out for Sicily. They start without money, on foot, and their friends, in presence of their immovable resolution, have no resources but resignation. Even children are affected by the contagion, and escape from school to go to Sicily. The case has occurred at Milan, Turin, everywhere. Their comrades make a collection; they empty their purses into the hands of those who are setting out, and are proud of this act of precocious patriotism. The chief of the establishment informs the family of the disappearance of the boy; sometimes it is too late. We read last week, in a Sicilian journal, an advertisement inserted by a father who claimed his son. It was couched in affecting terms. The father told his child that he knew he was in Sicily, that he did not wish to prevent his remaining there, but that he desired to see him, to embrace him, and to provide him with money, and to this end he made an appointment with him in a Palermo coffee-house. The boy was thirteen years of age. The Government cannot succeed in so doing. At Milan last week I saw 7,000 Lombards and Venetians enrol themselves.

A letter from Turin, dated August 16th, says:—"A large corps of volunteers set sail from Genoa, and Leghorn for the island of Sardinia some days ago, and there they are to wait for Garibaldi's future orders. Among them there is a battalion of Lombard chasseurs, who are well organised, and so picturesquely equipped that they will form a striking object in the pictures of future battles for the liberation of the Peninsula."

A Genoa letter of the 14th states that General Turr embarked the evening before for Sicily, to resume the command of his division.

Sig. Canofari has left for Paris.

Baron Winspeare has been appointed Neapolitan Minister at Turin.

The official *Gazette* of Turin publishes a circular addressed by the Minister of the Interior, to the Governors and Intendants-General, in reference to the formation of volunteer corps to join the National Guard.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Archduke Maximilian has left for Pola, in order to despatch another frigate to Naples, where the disembarkation of Garibaldi is considered imminent.

The committee of twenty-one members of the Reicherath, acknowledging the justice of the reasons adduced in the memorandum of the Archduke Maximilian against the reduction of the Austrian navy, proposed by the Minister of Finance, has unanimously decided that the marine budget may be increased by 1,000,000 florins. It is expected that the committee will finish its labours by drawing up the propositions for the reorganisation of the Austrian constitution, which, by a majority of eighteen against three, have been already agreed to.

The Austrian authorities profess to believe that Garibaldi will first endeavour to provoke a revolution in Croatia and Hungary before proceeding to Venetia. All the coasts are rigorously watched by the cruisers of the Imperial Marine.

The National Hungarian *frète* has passed off in perfect order, in consequence of the wise measure adopted by General Benedek to entrust the maintenance of public order altogether to the municipality of Pesth, whose members, on this condition, undertook to guarantee the tranquillity of the town. The Primate, who has placed himself altogether on the national side, was loudly cheered by the people while heading the religious procession, in which the *frète* mainly consisted.

#### GERMANY.

##### RESULTS OF THE INTERVIEW AT TÖPLITZ.

Under the above heading the *Nord* publishes a communication to which it attaches great importance. Nothing, says this account, was signed at the interview at Töplitz, but the engagements entered into were consigned, at the solicitation of the Emperor of Austria, to a protocol which has been drawn up since the meeting. The following, accord-

ing to the *Nord*, were the engagements concluded between the two princes :—

1. The Prince Regent and the Emperor of Austria undertake to firmly hold together on the eastern question, on the ground of the treaty of Paris; to prevent especially everything that can affect the integrity of the Ottoman empire, and to confer on this subject with the Cabinet of London.

2. In the home question of Germany, Austria has made some important concessions, particularly in the military question; she engages, moreover, to make no opposition to the liberal reform identified with Prussian policy in the internal questions of Germany.

3. With regard to Italian affairs, the Prince of Prussia recognises that the possession of Venetia is of real importance to the Austrian empire; but he declines all engagement on this head as long as the Italian movement is restricted to the Italians themselves. If, on the other hand, a foreign Power takes part in it, the Prince Regent undertakes to lend Austria the support of the Prussian forces.

4. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent undertakes to employ all his good offices and personal influence with the Emperor Alexander, to bring about a reconciliation and a *rapprochement* between Russia and Austria.

The official *Prussian Gazette* designates this statement as pure invention.

#### SPAIN.

The great powers, in conformity with the wish of the English Cabinet, have agreed to discontinue all further negotiations for including Spain in the number of the Great Powers.

A letter from Paris thus speaks of the nun impostor at the Spanish Court :—

I learn from Madrid that the Queen and the Premier are at variance on account of that mischievous impostor, Sor Patrocinio. This pseudo saint, who has acquired extraordinary influence over the feeble mind of Don Francisco de Assis and also over the Queen, has succeeded in getting convents established at all the Royal residences. According as the Queen changes her abode, the miraculous nun varies hers, following the Court to Aranjuez, the Escorial, La Granja, &c. She is, in fact, a member of a Camarilla, consisting for the most part of persons of high position and influence, which at times gives the Government a great deal of trouble, and whose intrigues, we may presume, have of late been found intolerable by O'Donnell, for he has objected to the constant presence of the holy sister about the Court. We may be sure that the aggravation given him has been considerable, for he has been noted, and even sometimes blamed, since the present Ministry has been in power, for habitually yielding to the wishes of the Queen, and sometimes straining a point to keep well with the Palace. It is well known, however, that no Government can long retain the power that does not contrive to conciliate and humour the Queen. No sooner does a Minister lose her good graces, than occult influences are brought to bear upon her, plots are laid, and if the Cabinet escapes a downfall, it is only by prompt concessions or extraordinary good luck.

#### MONTENEGRO.

Nicholas Petrovich Niegosch, the young Sovereign of Montenegro, was born at Niegosch, on the 6th of December, 1841, and has been educated in Paris, at the College of Louis-le-Grand, which he entered in 1856, and left in April last. He is the nephew of the Vladika who has just been assassinated. The deceased ruler has left a son about two years of age.

The assassin of Prince Danielo, who has been arrested, is an exile. He denies having committed the crime.

#### THE EAST.

##### THE DELINQUENT PASHAS.

Kourschid Pasha, the late Governor of Beyrouth, was placed in arrest, it appears, on the express demand of Admiral Martin. Kourschid arrived at Constantinople on the 6th, by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Stamboul. He was sent back to Beyrouth, to be tried with Ahmed Pasha. Two of Kourschid's subordinate officers, his Kehaya, and Cavas-Bashi, are both in prison at Beyrouth. From the fact that they are kept in irons, it would seem that the displeased Turkish officials have less influence in the province than they would be able to command at Constantinople.

Ahmed Pasha was the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Arabistan, and Governor-General of Damascus. Before being sent back to Beyrouth for trial, he was, according to an order from the Sultan, publicly degraded from his rank in the great square of the Seraskeriat. A large body of troops and civil functionaries were assembled on the ground to witness the ceremony of degradation, which was performed with all the humiliating precision usual on such occasions. The Imperial order having been read aloud, the brass fezbutton, epaulets, and sword of the degraded General were roughly taken from him, and his deprivation of all rank and honours proclaimed to the spectators. He was then marched back to his prison, and the troops withdrew to their quarters. This well-deserved act of Imperial severity reduces the roll of *muchirs* to eighty-four, which will doubtless be further cut down by the similar degradation of Kourschid Pasha of Beyrouth.

#### STATE OF SYRIA.

Advices from Damascus to the 5th inst. state that Fuad Pasha had surrounded the Lebanon with troops, and threatened fire and sword if the Druse sheiks did not surrender in two days. Twenty had already been taken, and nearly 800 other important arrests had been made. 1,000 camel loads of plundered property had been recovered.

Direct accounts from Beyrouth are to the 5th. At that date the town was perfectly tranquil, but the state of affairs in the other parts of Syria still con-

tinued very serious. In the neighbourhood of Damascus, and the mountain, fresh attacks were being every day made against the lives and property of the Christians.

It is asserted that the Porte has received a telegram, according to which the Mutualis had pillaged Baalbeck, and plundered the Christian inhabitants.

#### PROCLAMATION OF FUAD PASHA.

The proclamation addressed by Fuad Pasha to the inhabitants of Syria, after describing the grief with which the Sultan had heard of the outrages committed, says :—

According to the Imperial commands invested with a special and extraordinary mission, and possessing full powers, I have arrived, accompanied by a military force, to punish the guilty perpetrators of so many crimes.

The Imperial Firman will inform you what is my mission, and enable every one to judge of the extent of the Imperial justice, which accords refuge to the oppressed and punishes the oppressors. It will be my duty to discharge legally the task confided to me.

All may remain here in safety; the condition of the families driven from their homes will be taken into consideration, and I undertake to reassure them, to support them, and to extend over them the protection of the Imperial justice.

I command, above all, that from this day forth dissensions cease; whichever nation dares commit any violence against the other shall be attacked by the military force which accompanies me, and every person who forgets his duty shall undergo immediate punishment.

Colonel Osmont, chief of the staff of General de Beauford-d'Hautpool, arrived on the 3rd at Beyrouth by the steam-packet Euphrate.

Lord Dufferin will, on his arrival at Constantinople, find there M. Novikoff, the Russian commissioner. M. Beclard, the French Consul-General at Alexandria, is to represent the French Government. The names of the Austrian and Prussian Commissioners, are not yet known.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Buyukdere, near Constantinople. The conspirators had formed the project of plundering the embassies. Numerous arrests have taken place, and arms have been seized.

The Sultan had visited the Porte, and delivered a speech to the Ministers, expressing his resolution to punish the Syrian offenders most severely, and also his intention of reducing the vast list of sinecures, high functionaries, and effecting economy generally.

A local loan of 75,000,000 piastres is being negotiated by the Porte.

#### INDIA.

BOMBAY, July 23.

The Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions against Mr. Wilson's currency scheme.

A telegram from Calcutta, in the *Bombay Times*, states that the Income-tax Bill has passed. The first payment will be due on the 1st of November. The tax is retrospective.

The *Bombay Times* states it is now very widely known that official intimation has been given to the young Rajah of Dhar, that the attachment of his estate will cease upon his coming of age, two or three years hence.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Quirinal arrived at Marseilles, from Naples, a few days ago, having on board General Filangieri and family, Cardinal Wiseman, and several families from Naples.

"We hear," says the *Malta Times*, "that Colonel Carattassa has collected 2,000 volunteers in Greece for Garibaldi, and that they are ready to sail for Messina."

The christening of the infant Princess, daughter of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, took place at Potsdam last Tuesday. She received the names of Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte.

An official publication in Prussia shows that of the total population, 17,739,915, at the end of 1858, 1,902,627 were Poles, 48,582 Moravians, 6,189 Bohemians, 109,000 Wends, 139,780 Lithuanians, upwards of 10,000 descendants of French refugees, and the rest Germans.

THE CAMP LIFE OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—A letter from the camp at Chalons, of the 13th, says :—"The weather is so bad that manoeuvres are not possible; but some experiments with rockets of long and short range have been made before the Emperor, and they, on the whole, succeeded. After dinner yesterday the Emperor took the young Prince to see a balloon with which Goddard made several experiments. The spectacle appeared to interest greatly his Imperial Highness. I can give you some details of the fire in the Emperor's quarters—an accident which, no doubt, rumour will exaggerate. The fire commenced in the pavilion, which on one side touches the residence of the Emperor, and on the other that of the Prince Imperial. The room in which the conflagration took place was occupied by the women in the service of the Prince, and was occasioned by a flue being too near some woodwork. At the first cry of alarm the Emperor hastened to the Prince's room and carried him to his own apartment, his Imperial Highness not being even awakened. The fire was happily extinguished in time to prevent it from reaching the adjacent constructions, which are in wood. The Emperor at once distributed recompenses to the men who exerted themselves in putting out the flames. Part of the wardrobe of the Prince was destroyed, and this morning he had only one pair of bottines left. The gouvernante and the female servants have lost

the greater part of their clothing. The prolongation of the stay of the Grand Duke of Baden has prevented the Emperor's departure for Plombières, as he had intended."

#### THE INVASION OF CALABRIA.

The following telegrams have been received :—

" FARO, August 13.

" Last night the Veloce disembarked one battalion of Garibaldian volunteers in Calabria. The Neapolitans kept up a brisk fire during half an hour."

" NAPLES, August 16 (vid Turin).

" 1,500 Garibaldians have disembarked in Calabria, and joined 2,000 insurgents, who had withdrawn to the mountains. The preparations for the defence of Naples are being continued."

" GENOA, August 18.

" News received from Naples states that Colonel Cosenz, with 4,000 volunteers, had quitted Taormina, and taken the direction of the mainland."

" NAPLES, August 19, Evening (vid Genoa).

" It is said that at Foggia two companies of Dragoons and several Artillerymen have joined the insurgents."

" GENOA, August 20.

" Official advices received from Naples assert that the Neapolitan troops on the Calabrian coasts fired on the evening of the 14th inst. upon a brig coming from Malta loaded with arms and ammunition. The vessel stranded, and was taken by the Neapolitans."

Letters from Messina in the daily papers are very interesting, and extend down to the 12th inst. The special correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Faro (near Messina), on the 6th, says that at that date Garibaldi's army numbered more than 20,000, divided into four divisions. The first occupied the ground which skirts the sea from Pace to Capo di Faro and Faro Superiore. Two other divisions, that of Medici and Cosenz, were still at Messina. The remaining division is at Bronte, in Catania, General Bixio having been sent to put down the disturbances and terrible political assassinations which had occurred. Garibaldi was always at the Faro, busily engaged in manning vessels and boats, collecting troops, and erecting new batteries. Along the shore four batteries of heavy guns have been constructed.

At its extreme point, where the ancient poets placed Charybdis, the most powerful of these batteries—six 32-pounders, and two 65—has been erected, and it is intended to bear upon the opposite fort of Scylla, which, however, some say the Neapolitans have neglected to mount with guns. The other batteries, of four guns each, have been placed at a proportionate distance from each other along the Faro shore. All the engineering arrangements are under the direction of Colonels Borbone and De Flotte, but it may be said that Garibaldi is in fact the man who has advised them, for General Orsini, the chief commander of the artillery, does not stir without the orders of the dictator. The distance from Faro Point to the castle of Scylla opposite, is not more than 6,017 English yards. The heavy guns of Garibaldi will, therefore, at the same time keep in check the Neapolitan men-of-war, the batteries of Torre del Cavallo, and the floating and standing ones the enemy has erected at Villa S. Giovanni, Gallico, and on other points of the opposite coast.

Then there were three steamers, the City of Aberdeen, one of the old wooden paddlewheel steamers, formerly used for peaceful traffic along the east coast of England; the Calabria, and her companion the Duca d'Alba, which were taken by the Turkori, alias Veloce. Besides the steamers, there were about 250 fishing-boats of different sizes, which complete the adventurous armada.

They lie anchored in two lakes behind the lighthouse of Faro, and are therefore screened by it, so that Garibaldi's naval preparations cannot be seen by the Neapolitans on the other side of the strait. These two lakes in ancient times communicated both with the gulf and the open sea, by way of two canals, which, from some cause or other, had been choked up. Garibaldi had the two canals opened, so that he can now sail with his fleet from the lakes without the enemy's knowing it. The boats which comprise Garibaldi's flotilla have been collected from different points of the Sicilian coast, and can very easily ship from twenty to thirty men each. Garibaldi will thus be able to land a force of more than 7,000 men where he pleases at once.

Here is an unauthenticated story about Garibaldi :—

You are, perhaps, aware that the great fishery of the *pesci-spada*, or sword-fish, affords occupation of the fishermen who live in the villages and hamlets scattered about along the coast from Messina to Faro Point, as well as on the opposite one of Calabria. This fishery is performed in the most ingenious manner. A man ascends a long pole which rises in the centre of the boat, and when he sees the sword-fish passing through the current he makes the rowers row in that direction, and the man at the stern, who is armed with a long and sharp pike, if fortunate enough, spikes the fish. Well, one day Garibaldi disappeared for two hours, and it is stated that, having disguised himself as a fisherman, he went so near to the opposite shore that from the pole he was able to reconnoitre all the fortified points of the Neapolitan coast. True or not, this story forms the subject of all conversations in the camp, and causes a

great deal of merriment amongst the noble fellows encamped under a scorching sun on the sandy beach yonder.

It seems that in the counsels of Garibaldi it was thought desirable to surprise one of the positions on the opposite side, the possession of which should facilitate the landing of the main force. The question was between the Fort of the Fiumara and the Fort of Scylla. In order to ascertain the exact circumstances, Major Missori, of the Guides, was sent across in disguise. He succeeded in landing without difficulty, remained two days on the other side and returned. It was found that the difficulties in the way of taking Fort Scylla by a *coup de main* were very great. An attack on the Fort of Fiumara was therefore chosen as the preliminary to a descent in force. Major Missori was chosen to carry it out.

#### FIRST PASSAGE OF THE STRAITS.

The night of August 8 was dark and favourable to the bold enterprise so long meditated by the Italian hero of our times. The rays of the rising moon were not able to pierce the dense vapours of the atmosphere, and the whole tract of land which skirts the Sicilian gulf was wrapped in a dense veil of fog. At eight o'clock the general, who was still on board the City of Aberdeen, gave his last orders to Major Missori—the noble fellow to whom Garibaldi is indebted for his life, which without Missori's courage would perhaps have been lost at Melazzo. Ten men were asked to volunteer out of each company of one of the encamped brigades. Fifty *Carrabinieri* of Genoa, twenty guides, and twenty of the engineer battalion and of the artillery were besides asked to join the select party, together with some English and French volunteers. The party on which thus devolved the honour of crossing the Faro and showing the way to Naples did not number more than 350 men. Major Missori was the officer in command, and had under his orders Majors Salomone and Nulla, of the general staff. At half-past eight o'clock all the men were on board of fishing boats and ready to sail. But here an unanimous complaint was heard amongst the ranks of the brigade. Those soldiers who were not of the envied number made most urgent requests to their officers to be allowed to share the fate of their comrades. It was indeed a moving sight to witness the grief of those who had been left behind, and to hear their appealing supplications. Order was, however, soon restored, for the sentiment of duty was uppermost in their hearts. Half-past nine was pealing from the bell tower of the Faro church, when the little expedition of the Italian patriots sailed amidst the surrounding darkness of the night. The moment was really an imposing one. Three hundred and fifty young men—the flower of Italy—were starting on the most audacious and dangerous enterprise of this wonderful campaign. I say the most dangerous, for the coasts of Calabria are manned with hundreds of guns, and its narrow sea is swarming with Neapolitan men-of-war. The party had scarcely reached the middle of the gulf when it was known here that it had been directed by Garibaldi to surprise or storm the Fort of Cavallo, which nearly faces Faro Point, and stands upon a rocky hillock which skirts the coast. A signal had been agreed upon to inform Garibaldi of the safe landing of the expedition. I will not attempt to describe the anxious expectation of that long, long hour. Ten thousand men were waiting there to know the fate which was in store for their noble companions. At last a faint light appeared along the opposite shore. God be praised, the expedition had landed in Calabria! But half an hour had scarcely elapsed when the rattle of musketry was brought to this shore through the fresh breath of the sea. A few more musket shots, and then all was silence and mystery again. In less than an hour, however, a messenger arrived from Major Missori, confirmed the successful landing of our friends, and explained the cause of the firing. The expedition was nearly touching the opposite shore, when one of its boats, either drifting with the current or intentionally separated from it, and went towards Villa San Giovanni. In that boat were the few Frenchmen and Englishmen who had joined the expedition. As they did not know the coast and had not been made acquainted with Garibaldi's orders to Missori they landed close to a Neapolitan battery. Although the night was dark the sentries of the battery saw the boat approach and gave the alarm, speedily followed by a discharge of musketry and a cannon shot. Two men were wounded; but this was not the worst, for they were obliged to sail back as quickly as possible. By the time this unfortunate accident happened Major Missori had proceeded with his men on the road towards Forte del Cavallo. But suddenly hearing the report of a gun and the rattling of musketry, and not being able to explain it, he thought that the surprise of the garrison of Forte del Cavallo had become a matter of total impossibility. Major Missori therefore took the path of the mountains.

His further proceedings are subsequently referred to. After having marched the whole of the night, Major Missori met a column of Neapolitan troops who seemed disposed to dispute his passage. The fight was hard and long on both sides, but at last the Neapolitans gave way. Missori had six wounded, and lost another, who fell into the hands of the Neapolitans. When the latter retired, Major Missori was allowed to march with his men on Aspromonte, a small village which, as its name indicates, stands on the top of a mountain.

In the course of yesterday they were joined by 150 Calabrian insurgents, all inhabitants of Villa San Giovanni. All the men able to carry a musket, and even some women, have left Santo Stefano to join them. It may, therefore, be said that the revolution has already begun in Calabria. This will increase the difficulties of the Neapolitan army, which will thus be obliged to keep its ground in a hostile country.

Later accounts state that Missori's force had already swollen to 1,500 men. General Clary had been summoned to Naples by telegraph, and he left

the command of the citadel of Messina to General Fergola, one of the most devoted adherents of the King, and therefore a most ardent adversary of liberal institutions. Meanwhile the Neapolitan cruisers were steaming up and down the strait, as if they had resigned themselves to play the part of passive lookers on.

What is still more strange is that they do not even intercept one of the numerous boats which are continually taking arms and ammunition to the other side of the strait. Members of the national committees of Calabrian towns and villages arrive here every hour of the day in the teeth of the Neapolitan fleet. I have just spoken with one of these gentlemen, and he told me that as soon as Garibaldi himself has set a foot on the Neapolitan continent, the whole of the country will rise at the cry of "Long live the Dictator! Long live Victor Emmanuel! Down with the Bourbons!"

Under date of August 10th, we learn that fresh expeditions had been despatched across the straits:

I am told that, in spite of a bright moon, a party of 80 men was safely landed between the villages of Azzarello and Villa San Giovanni. A second landed at Cannemiele. A third, of about 150 men, was equally successful in reaching the opposite coast at Fiumara Zaccherella, between Alta Fiumara and Cannetello. All these expeditions, if this really occurred, had no fight to sustain with the Neapolitans. Judging from these small draughts of men, Garibaldi's plan is to collect an army little by little, rouse Calabria, and then proceed to Naples. I say it seems, for it is very difficult to know what Garibaldi's plans really are.

From the interesting letters of the special correspondent of the *Times*, we make one or two extracts:

#### REINFORCEMENTS.

Almost every day brings vessels to the Faro with troops and munitions of war. Although a great part of the first are scattered in the neighbourhood of Messina, sufficient remains to give to the town a military appearance. According to letters from Genoa, not less than 6,000 men are again ready to arm, and numbers more are daily putting down their names. The Lombards have taken the initiative, and form a large proportion of those who come over. Above all, the towns of Pavia and Bergamo seem to have sent off all their youth in masses. Venetia and Austrian Tyrol are likewise strongly represented, so is the Riviera di Genoa. Almost all the volunteers who served last year during the war have found their way here, and not a few who had no opportunity last year did not neglect the opportunity offered now. Lawyers, medical men, students, merchants, and tradesmen, have abandoned their career to shoulder the musket. If this lasts, Upper Italy, above all the provinces which were, or are still, under Austrian rule, will become conspicuous by their warlike propensity. This may be of great consequence to Italy. Garibaldi works the right way; he wants to make Italy free, and he makes her warlike. This is not one of his smallest merits.

#### THE STRAITS OF MESSINA.

In peaceful times, people who dine at the Faro are in the habit of sending across an hour before dinner-time for their ice, or rather snow. There is at times a difficulty, on account of the current; it changes every six hours, flowing in turns up and down. It increases and decreases with the phases of the moon, being strongest at full and new moon; just at this moment it is mild enough, as you may judge by the Neapolitan steamers, who in their cruises let themselves float down and then steam up again. During the greatest strength of the current, ships cannot anchor, there being the additional difficulty of great depth close to the shore.

#### GARIBALDI'S PLANS.

Two plans presented themselves in pursuing offensive operations, the first more brilliant and more hazardous; but likewise more hazardous; it was to collect the forces and transport them into the heart of the continental possessions of the King of Naples; the second to effect a landing in Calabria, and work up our way through the country to Naples. Were Garibaldi's views only directed to Naples he would, I am sure, scarcely have hesitated between the two, and chosen the more hazardous one, as more suited to his taste. But his ideas aim higher, to the unity of Italy, for which all Italy should co-operate, Calabria as well as all the rest. It is a practical way of completing the union thus passing from one end of Italy towards the other, planting national ideas, making them take root, grow, and mature; teaching that example of sacrifice and devotion which Upper Italy gives to the rest by sending her sons to fight, suffer hardships, and die in the interest of the common cause. Calabria contains elements which one day may be most important in establishing and defending Italian independence. Besides this, there was a formal call for Garibaldi by representatives of all the towns of Calabria, asking for his speedy arrival—a call he could not very well resist. These reasons decided him to choose the longer but more complete and surer road towards his great aim.

#### ON BOARD THE CITY OF ABERDEEN.

Weary with expectation and from the effects of a sleepless night, most of the people on board have sought a corner to lie down for a moment's rest; the General himself has retired for a moment to his room, and the heavily ornamented and faded looking saloon of the old City of Aberdeen is filled with reclining figures which look picturesque enough on that venerable-looking dark crimson velvet. In one corner is the tall thin figure of Cosenz, still showing on the neck the traces of the wound received at Melazzo, with the never-failing spectacles near him, and attired in his uniform as brigadier of the Piedmontese army. In the opposite corner lies General Sirtori, the chief of the Etat-Major. In another is the gray head of Guzmanoli, the faithful follower of Garibaldi, whether he be in Caprera or in Lombardy, Rome, or Sicily. And then comes the smaller fry of more or less unknown faces, for there has been an influx of the staff lately; not a day passes without bringing more than one individual who has already belonged to some force commanded by Garibaldi, or is recommended to him as the most capable person to do everything in general, but having a special inclination to belong to his staff. The descent in Cala-

bria was, of course, too brilliant an affair to lose, and so every one who could, tried to get on board of one of the steamers by fair means or subterfuges—Italians, and people of all the corners of Europe, soldiers and civilians, speaking a babel of languages, and wearing a regular curiosity shop of costumes; priests, monks, publicists, newspaper correspondents, artists—in one word, every sort and kind of mixture. Beside those on deck and between decks a battalion of riflemen, artillery, sappers and miners, sailors, engineers, and stokers—nay, even ladies, one of them in the Costume of the Guides, as a disciple of Miss Nightingale, and the other in an elegant morning costume as she had left Messina yesterday.

#### ON SHORE.

On shore nothing but soldiers, eating, drinking, sleeping, playing, lounging about, talking, joking, quarrelling; busy officers running about or trying to get their recalcitrant steeds through the crowd; artillery drawn up in line on the beach; bullock carts standing in the way, with denser crowds round them waiting for the distribution of the rations; in the distance the Neapolitan steamers exhibiting considerable curiosity about our proceedings. All this gives a picture worthy of the best pencil.

We subjoin some further extracts from the *Daily News* correspondence:

#### A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

On Friday last a Calabrian bravo, hired by the Neapolitan government to assassinate Garibaldi, was detected, and taken at the Faro. He will, doubtless, be shot—a death far too good for such a miscreant. The incident has tended much to raise the exasperated state of feeling with which the public view everything Neapolitan.

#### THE ENGLISH BATTALION.

In Garibaldi's army there is a regiment styled the Battalions Inglesi, so called, not because the rank and file are natives of England, but simply from the reason that it is commanded and officered principally by British officers. Though there is one company which consists exclusively of her Majesty's subjects. This corps Colonel Danne commands. Not being included in the number of Missori's expedition they resolved to take advantage of a good opportunity which they thought offered itself. On the morning following the departure of the forlorn hope on Wednesday night, no intelligence having been received of its fate, and information of the result being of the highest importance, the English company volunteered to go alone across the strait for the purpose of making a reconnaissance. The offer being accepted they accordingly pushed off at 4 o'clock, a.m., under the command of the Capitaine de la Flotte. They made direct for the Torre del Cavallo, but no sooner had they approached within range when the Neapolitans opened a heavy fire of musketry, which the English company immediately returned, firing half-a-dozen rounds each, and were for pushing on and effecting a landing. The Sicilian boatmen, however dropped their oars, and threw themselves for protection on the bottom of their boats, where, in despite of threats, blows, and intreaties, they crouched in fear. After a little while they were induced to resume their duty, and the boats were steadily rowed along the coast close in to the shore, while every eye was strained and every effort, short of landing, made to discover tidings of the expedition. Having spent some time in these endeavours without avail, the gallant fellows were constrained to return. They, however, satisfied themselves of the fact that the Torre del Cavallo had not been taken.

With respect to the dreaded bombardment of Messina, the *Daily News* correspondent says:—"We have reason to believe, and a sergeant of artillery who deserted the other day corroborates the circumstance, that the Neapolitan artillerymen of the garrison have flatly refused to fire upon the town."

From the following order of the day, issued on the 12th, it appears that Garibaldi had then left the Faro for a few days:

#### ORDER OF THE DAY.

FARO, August 12.  
Officers and Soldiers of the Land and Sea Forces,—The General Dictator having for a short time quitted head-quarters, left me the following order:

"General Sirtori,—I leave to you the command of the land and sea forces, being obliged to leave for a few days."

Officers and Soldiers,—My greatest title to your confidence is the confidence which the man reposes in me who represents your noblest aspirations. I trust that you will obey me as you would obey General Garibaldi.

G. SIRTORI, Chief of the Staff.

A letter from Turin states that on the 16th Garibaldi came quite unexpectedly to the Island of Madalena, about ten miles west of the north coast of Sardinia, where he took in 150 tons of coals for the use of his steamers. The writer adds:

With less certainty I inform you that he may perhaps have been at Genoa last night, or he may arrive there this morning; and, in short, it is possible he may have arrived here at Turin to confer with an exalted personage.

#### GARIBALDI'S ADDRESS TO THE NEAPOLITANS.

The following address is published in Naples:

#### TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NEAPOLITAN CONTINENT.

The opposition of the foreigner, interested in our abasement, and internal factions, have prevented Italy from constituting herself a country. Now, however, it appears that Providence has put an end to so many misfortunes. The exemplary unanimity of all the provinces, and victory smiling everywhere on the arms of the sons of liberty, are a proof that the sufferings of this land of genius are drawing near to their termination.

Yet another step remains; and that step I do not fear. If the slight means which have conducted a handful of valiant men to these traits are compared with the enormous means at our disposal at present, everyone will see that the enterprise is not difficult. I would, however, that the shedding of blood amongst

Italians should be avoided, and therefore I address myself to you, sons of the Neapolitan continent. I have proved that you are brave, but I desire not to make further proof of it. Our blood we will shed together on the bodies of the enemies of Italy; but between us let there be a truce. Accept, generous men, the right hand which has never served a tyrant, but which is hardened in the service of the people. I ask of you to constitute Italy without the slaughter of her sons, and with you to serve her and die for her.

G. GARIBALDI.

Messina, August 6, 1860.

## EXCITED STATE OF NAPLES.

A letter from Naples of the 14th states that great agitation prevails in Naples:—

Altogether, I calculate that about 15,000 civilians must be under arms in Naples alone. From real or groundless causes of apprehension, the capital is, I must confess, in a most sad state; every person is arming himself, and pistols and sword-sticks are as common as "grani." I have stood and listened to commissions which have been given in places of public resort for the purchase and importation of revolvers. Liberals and reactionists are both doing the same thing. Both, too, are distributing money far and wide. The *Comitato* allows many of its agents amongst the working classes four carlini a day, engaged men for military service, and despatches them, when a certain number have entered their names, to Sicily. A considerable number left by the Rotterdam last Saturday for Palermo. The real state of the country, therefore, is suppressed civil war, and it is no wonder that the eye is met in every direction by indications of fear. The French Steam Company have telegraphed to Marseilles for another steamer, as 250 persons more than they could accommodate have applied for berths. Some of those who remain are hiring vessels by the month, and others flying to the country. Yesterday for instance, and the same kind of thing is taking place to-day, there was a perfect exodus. All the market boats, steamers, and railway carriages, were crammed with fugitives from what is regarded as the devoted city. Mattresses and every species of furniture met the eye at every turn of the street. One third of the shops are shut up, either because there is nothing doing, or that the proprietors are afraid to open them. The notices too of "Dominio Inglese," or "Francesi," or "Estero," are multiplying from day to day, and judging from the fears expressed and the preparations made the population might be holding their lives in their hands.

The Royalists by no means regard their cause as hopeless, and talk of the resolution of their men to wipe out the disgrace which they incurred in Sicily. I understand that a strict scrutiny has been going on into the several branches of the service, to ascertain their fidelity. As may readily be understood, the artillery and engineers cannot be depended upon. Altogether it is calculated that with 20,000 native troops in Naples and the environs, and four or five thousand Bavarians, they can bring an imposing force into the field, which is to be commanded by General Pianelli, at present Minister of War.

AFTER POST.—His Royal Highness the Count of Aquila has been sent away, his residence here being considered incompatible with public order. He is suspected of having been the chief of the reactionist party. Naples presented a most sad aspect, all the shops being shut as on a Sunday, and people pouring out of town.

The Count arrived at Marseilles on board a Brazilian corvette, escorted by a Neapolitan steamer, and is now in Paris.

Meanwhile, Naples has been placed in a state of siege, and the Electoral Committees have been dissolved. The Government has announced that as soon as the danger of an invasion has ceased, the constitutional regime shall be re-established.

The last journals received from Naples explain the cause of the postponement of the elections, interdiction of electoral assemblies, &c. They state that the great majority of these meetings were in favour of Italian unity, and expressed their hopes of seeing a declaration by the National Assembly of the fall of the Bourbons.

## ATTACK ON A NEAPOLITAN MAN-OF-WAR.

A Garibaldian steamer had attempted to surprise and carry off a Neapolitan vessel of the line from the port of Castellamare. The following are the particulars:—

The Veloce steam corvette, now called the Tükör, in honour of the Hungarian leader who fell at Palermo, had kept in the offing all the evening of the 13th, under British flag, and towards midnight steamed placidly towards the arsenal at Castellamare, dropping anchor not far from the Monarchs flag ship, under the very guns of the battery. With the utmost nonchalance boats were lowered and crept under the bows of the seventy-four, where the operators began rapidly to use files on the anchor chain of the flag ship, meaning to tow her off before the crew could be aware of the movement. A shot, however, was fired, and some sailors peered over the vessel, when two of them were killed by the rank and file in the boat, and as an alarm was given in the bay, the Veloce desisted, re-embarked her men, and steamed away.

THE GRASSHOPPER OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE was in considerable peril during the thunderstorm of Saturday week. A vivid dash of lightning hovered round the vane, and, for a moment, it was involved in an intense blaze. The grasshopper was the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham, the munificent founder of the first Exchange, and with that fondness for associations and emblems which distinguished the period in which he lived, the eminent merchant adopted his own crest for the vane of the edifice which he erected and dedicated to the use of the citizens of London. The vane and shaft have undergone a careful examination, and they remain apparently uninjured, but their escape appears to be owing to a lightning conductor which Mr. Tite had the foresight to introduce for its protection.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES IN AMERICA.

The reception of the Prince of Wales at Fredericksburg on the 4th inst. was most enthusiastic. On the 6th inst. his Royal Highness received an address from the Government of New Brunswick, and inaugurated the New Park. He attended the ball at the Government House.

The following account of the visit of his Royal Highness to Halifax, appears in the *New York Herald*, of August 1:—

At the ball last night the Prince conducted Lady Mulgrave to the refreshment-room at eleven, and to supper at one. The toasts of "The Queen," the "Prince Consort," and the "Prince of Wales," were proposed respectively, the last being received with enthusiastic hurrahs. The Prince took part in every dance till a quarter to three, when, looking as fresh as when he came, he led Lady Mulgrave to her carriage, and went home. At the Newfoundland ball he danced eleven of the thirteen dances, but last night he was the hero of seven quadrilles, four waltzes, four gallops, and three polkas. This morning at ten he was out in plain dress, walking with his suite. At eleven he appeared in uniform, and held a levee at Government House, which was attended by three hundred persons. At half-past twelve he stood, hat in hand, with his suite, and was photographed in the private grounds of Government House. At half-past two the Prince drove in an open carriage, with Lord and Lady Mulgrave, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord St. Germains, to the dockyard, and embarked, amid the thunders of a Royal salute from the batteries and ships, and the cheers of a vast multitude, for the Nile, to lunch with the Admiral and witness the regatta. He afterwards went on board the Hero, and substituted for his uniform a pair of drab trousers, a dark blue buttoned walking coat, with an outside breast pocket for the handkerchief, and ordinary black hat and walking-stick. He then went on board the Valorous, and steamed up the basin to look at a farm once owned by his grandfather, the Duke of Kent. He returned to the landing-steps at half-past six. Royal salutes were again fired, the immense concourse hurried, and he drove back to Government House, where he dined at half-past seven with eighty guests. 300 persons have received invitations to a party after dinner. The weather was beautifully fine, the regatta very splendid, and the bay presented a grand sight all day. The holiday is still general. The throngs in the streets and the public excitement and display continue unabated. The grand regatta came off to-day. The weather was fine, and yachts, fishing vessels, men-of-war boats, whale boats, and canoes, participated. There were also horse-races on the common. There is a display of fireworks this evening. The Governor entertained the Volunteer officers this evening. Everything has passed off without serious accident, and the celebration is universally admitted by visitors and natives to have been a credit to Nova Scotia. The Prince leaves by special train for Windsor, at seven to-morrow morning. At nine, he will have a public breakfast there, and at twelve he will embark on the Styx, at Hantsport, and sail direct to St. John's, New Brunswick. The Prince looks forward with great delight to visiting the United States, and says he knows he shall have a good reception there, and there is nothing he is more anxious to obtain.

## MR. COBDEN AND THE FRENCH TREATY.

We (*Post*) have been favoured with the following extract from a private letter, dated August 13, addressed by Mr. Cobden to a friend in this country, and we have received permission to publish it:—

I have still no reason to doubt that matters will be brought to a satisfactory result here. Up to the present moment I have experienced nothing but candour and straightforwardness in my dealings with the French Government, while all the misrepresentation, falsehood, and difficulties which I have had to encounter have come from the English side of the Channel. Nothing disgusts me more than the cowardice and want of honest principles in our own politicians. "Anything for a momentary cry which may give a triumph over a political opponent" seems to be the motto to our party men. You will see that in less than a couple of years all our politicians will be eager enough to claim the merit of having always been friendly to the French treaty. The paragraph you enclosed, giving a conversation of mine, is one of those rascally acts of eavesdropping for which American newspaper writers are so notorious. There is a good deal of the paragraph which agrees with what I have thought: but whether I expressed it in private conversation is more than I could swear to, as no one expects to be made responsible for private gossip. There ought to be the punishment of the pillory or the stocks revived for those who publish in newspapers the unguarded remarks which fall from a man in private conversation, when he frequently speaks merely to provoke a reply and keep people from going to sleep over too serious an interchange of views. No; I did not help the Emperor to prepare his pamphlet about the English and French armies and navies. Take my word for it, however, that there is a great deal of systematic lying in England about the French armament. You remember that charming old lady, Madame Wolley's landlady, whom we visited, who remarked, "Pauvre John Bull, quand on veut enlever son argent, on lui fait peur de nous!" I am quite ashamed of the child-like simplicity with which Englishmen allow themselves to be imposed upon respecting anything French. You will see a great and sudden reaction in the public mind soon. Common sense, aided by the publication of the new French tariff, will put an end to the panic.

*Galignani's Messenger* says:—"The inquiry relative to the treaty with England is drawing towards its close. The Superior Council of Commerce, presided over by M. Rouher, last week held five sittings instead of four. The first two were devoted to matters connected with the silk trade, and the three others to the fabrication of spirits and of chemical products. About 150 manufacturers, representing these three branches of French industry, were examined by the Council. The last sitting concluded by an interesting deposition of M. Boutearel, proprietor and director of the large dyeing establishment at Clichy-la-Garenne."

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

## 1860—FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

The following is a list of candidates who passed the recent first M. B. examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.—John Bayldon, University of Edinburgh; John William Bell, Hull School of Medicine; Palemon Best, University College; Thomas Wemyss Bogg, University College; Alexander Crum Brown, M.A., Edinburgh, University of Edinburgh; Arthur Wellesley Adia, Westminster Hospital; Henry Stanley Gale, King's College; Thomas Griffiths, University College; John Harward Hooper, St. Thomas's Hospital; John Talfourd Jones, University College; Edmund Cornish King, University College; Henry Thomas Lancaster, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; John Langton, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Frederick Fawson Lee, St. George's Hospital; Henry C. March, St. Thomas's Hospital; Frederic Marsden, King's College; Frederic Meggy, Guy's Hospital; John Thomas Mercer, Guy's Hospital; Richard May Miller, B.A., University College; Thomas Morton, King's College; Richard Orton, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; Edward Parson, King's College; William Powell, London Hospital; Frederick Thomas Roberts, University College; Thomas Starkey Smith, University College; Edward Thomas Tibbits, University College; Joseph Todd, Queen's College, Birmingham; Forbes Watson, St. Thomas's Hospital; Thomas James Woodhouse, St. Thomas's Hospital.

SECOND DIVISION.—John Penning Baker, University College; John Cooke, University College; Michael Dawson, University College; Atheneore De Negri, University College; Edward Mahony, University College; Wilmot Horton Trevor Power, B.A., University College.

## Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince received the intelligence of the death of their aunt, the Grand Duchess Anne of Russia, the eldest and last surviving sister of the Duchess of Kent, and of the late reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, who expired after a few days' illness at her residence, Eiffenace, near Berne, having nearly completed her seventy-ninth year.

Lord Stanley of Alderley succeeds Lord Elgin as Postmaster-General.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston received at dinner on Saturday last, at their residence in Piccadilly, the Austrian Minister, the Portuguese Minister, the Duchess of Inverness and Miss Gore, the Earl and Countess de Grey and Ripon, the Earl of Shelburne, General Lord Clyde, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord and Lady Harriet Ashley, Lady William Russell, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Herbert, Col. Jocelyn, Hon. Frederick Byng, and Mr. C. Russell. Lady Palmerston, later in the evening, received a select circle of friends.

Lord John Russell has arrived at Abergeldie. Sir George Grey is staying at Balmoral, but will shortly be succeeded by Mr. Sidney Herbert (who has left for the North), Lord Palmerston, the Duke of Somerset, Mr. Gladstone, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Granville, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Mr. Cardwell remain in town. So soon as the time for closing the session of Parliament is determined on, several of the Ministers will attend the Queen at Balmoral, for the purpose of holding a Privy Council, at which the Royal Speech will be sanctioned by her Majesty.

The customary annual Ministerial whitebait dinner, one of the preludes to the close of the Parliamentary session, is appointed to take place this day (Wednesday).

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have left Grosvenor-gate for Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

The appointment of Sir C. Eastlake as Director of the National Gallery has been prolonged, according to the rule before instituted, for another period of five years.

Mr. Alderman Cubitt is to be the next Lord Mayor of London.

We are requested to contradict the statement that Dr. Vaughan has been appointed to the Chancellorship of York Cathedral.—*Times*.

There is a rumour that the Queen of England will this year meet the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia at Coburg.

We (*Scotsman*) learn that Sir Roderick Murchison and Mr. Geikie have gone on a geological tour to the West Highlands and Islands.

A paragraph having appeared in some newspapers on the state of Sir Benjamin Brodie's health, we are authorised to state that he has lately undergone an operation for the improvement of his sight, and that a satisfactory result is anticipated.—*Times*.

Mr. T. Salt, M.P., has presented 25L to the Garibaldi fund at Bradford.

Dr. J. Russell Reynolds, F.R.C.P., and Fellow of University College, London, brother of the Rev. H. J. Reynolds, the new President of Cheshunt, was on Saturday last appointed by the Council assistant-physician to University College Hospital. In consequence of this appointment, Dr. Reynolds has resigned a similar office at Westminster Hospital.

EXECUTION AT WARWICK.—On Monday morning Francis Price, convicted at the recent Warwickshire assizes of the murder of a young woman whom he had courted, the servant of a small public-house in Birmingham, paid the penalty of his crime on a scaffold in front of the county gaol. There was a large concourse of persons to witness the execution, but the culprit went through the scenes with much nerve and firmness. He delivered a speech as he stood by the gallows, admitting his guilt, and expressive of regret that he had been induced to plead "not guilty" at the time.

**Law, Police, and Assize.**

**DREADFUL CRUELTY TO A CHILD.**—The woman Mary Allen, who was brought up the other day before Mr. Burcham on the charge of having treated Caroline Lefevre with most inhuman cruelty, was tried on Wednesday before the Central Criminal Court. She was a schoolmistress in Southwark, and had adopted this child, who was the daughter of a labourer in the service of Messrs. Barclay and Co. She had beaten her with a cane and a stick until the miserable little creature was one mass of bruises and clotted blood. She had burnt her with a flat iron. She had compelled her to swallow human excrement. The truth of these facts was proved not only by the evidence of the child herself, but her testimony was corroborated. When called upon for her defence this abominable woman admitted the truth of the facts charged, but endeavoured to excuse herself on the ground that she had only treated the child in such a manner in order to correct her of various faults and propensities. The jury instantly found her guilty of the whole charge. Mr. Justice Williams, who presided at the trial, very naturally said "that in all his experience he did not remember any case where one human being appeared to have acted with so much cruelty to another as she appeared to have acted towards this poor child." He sentenced her accordingly to the highest penalty of which the law would admit,—three years of imprisonment, with hard labour. The very same report contains an account of another woman who acted in a manner almost equally cruel to her own illegitimate child.

**THE WALWORTH MURDERS.**—On Thursday, Wm. Godfrey Youngman was tried for the murder of Mary Wells Streeter, convicted, and sentenced to be executed. The witnesses who were examined before the coroner and magistrates repeated their evidence. Dr. Duncan, in whose service the prisoner had been, was called to prove that he saw nothing particular about him, and in a cross-examination he made the following extraordinary statement:—Witness was well acquainted with the description of monomania known as homicidal monomania, and he believed it was possible for a man to have an impulse to destroy another, while at the same time possessed of his reason, and that he might commit the act, although aware that it was a wicked one; in fact, that he might be unable to control the impulse for destruction. Mr. Best then proceeded to address the jury for the prisoner in a speech of great power and eloquence. He said that it was clear, as stated by his learned friend in his opening address, that they could not convict the prisoner upon this charge without at the same time declaring by their verdict that he had committed the horrible crimes of murdering his own mother and his two innocent brothers, and he earnestly entreated them to pause before they came to such a dreadful conclusion. He then proceeded to argue that the theory set up by the prosecution was a most monstrous and improbable one, and that it could hardly be possible for a human being to have arrived at such a pitch of wickedness as to destroy a young woman for whom he always appeared to have expressed the most ardent affection, and also kill his own mother and brothers, for the sake of obtaining the paltry sum of one hundred pounds. He then attempted to show that the story told by the prisoner of his mother having killed his sweetheart, Mary Streeter, and his two brothers, and that she, in a moment of frenzy, also attacked him, and that he slew her in his own defence, might perfectly be true. The learned advocate also attempted to prove—not, however, by witnesses, for none were examined for the defence—that insanity was hereditary in the prisoner's family, and that if he committed the murders, he did so while labouring under a fit of mental aberration. In summing up the evidence, Mr. Justice Williams particularly called the attention of the jury to the fact that the prisoner had himself stated that he wrenched the knife from his mother after she had, as he alleged, murdered his sweetheart and his two brothers; and if this story was true, she was then powerless, and might easily have been secured, and there was no necessity to destroy her life. The jury, after about ten minutes' consultation, found the prisoner guilty. On being asked the usual question, why sentence of death should not be passed, the prisoner replied, "I am not guilty." His lordship then sentenced him in the usual form. The prisoner maintained perfect coolness all through the trial, and left the dock with a firm step.

**THE LIBELLER OF SIR J. FERGUSON.**—At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, David Wemyss Jobson, who had been convicted of libelling Sir James Ferguson, M.P., and of attempting to extort money from the hon. baronet, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour; the Recorder adding:—"At the expiration of that sentence you must enter into your own recognisances in the sum of 80*l.*, and find two sureties in the sum of 40*l.* each, to keep the peace towards her Majesty's subjects, and particularly those you have libelled." The prisoner then bowed to the Recorder, and walked from the dock without saying a word.

**THE ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER AT COLNEY HATCH.**—This case was on Wednesday adjourned till the next session of the Central Criminal Court.

**AN INDIAN REFUGEE.**—Mahomed Ali Khan pleaded guilty to attempting self-destruction. He is the Indian who attempted to cut his throat during the morning sitting in the House of Lords. He had some claim on the Nawab of Joonaghur as hereditary officer, and laid that claim at 2,000*l.*, and to obtain it had come to this country, having first been to Bonbay, where he was offered to be put into the native police by the British authorities, who had no

power to interfere, in consequence of Joonaghur being an independent principality. From India he had walked through Persia to Moscow, thence to Vienna, and finally to the port where the General Steam Navigation boats returned from; one of the captains brought him to this country about two years ago, and the East India Company had done all they could do for him, as also had the authorities of the Strangers' Home; but although they killed and cooked the food after the Mahomedan style, he objected to stay there on account of its not being in accordance with the rules of his sect. A gentleman from the India House said that they had wished to send him back to his own Nawab, but he did not wish to go. Some conversation arose in Court as to sending him home, but the poor fellow, upon hearing about being sent home, expressed by action that he should have his arms cut off, and then his throat cut, and, putting his hands together, as if supplicating not to be sent, in an earnest tone addressed some remarks to the bar who were nearest to him, and pointed to the jury and the bench. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he thought the poor fellow's claim was just, and he should respite judgment to see what could be done with him.

**CHARGE OF SPEAKING IRREVERENTLY OF THE BIBLE.**—At Liverpool assizes Mr. Harrison, a schoolmaster, and Mr. Ainley for a libel, in which the plaintiff was charged with speaking irreverently of the Bible, and teaching the children under his care that "it was full of lies." For the defendant, several children were called. One of them, a little girl, twelve years of age, stated that the plaintiff had taught the children in her class that the Bible contained lies; that the story about Lazarus and Dives was a lie—that the rich man could not call out from hell to heaven, as he could not be heard—it was a lie. On being cross-examined, she said the plaintiff had sometimes taught them that the word "hell" meant "the grave" in particular passages. Another child stated that the plaintiff had said that passage in the 20th chapter of St. Matthew about the two blind men calling out to Jesus to give them sight was a lie, and also that the 19th chapter of Revelations was not to be believed; it was full of lies. Several other children were called, who said they never heard the plaintiff use any such expressions in his teaching. The arguments of counsel converted the Assize Court into a Theological College; Mr. Overend, in his reply, going with all the ardour of a professional theologian, and quite as much ability, into the questions upon which the libel hinged; he contended that the plaintiff had simply, as was his duty, endeavoured to explain certain passages of the Bible according to the best received authorities, and had explained that in certain passages the word "hell" must not be taken literally as a place of torment: that it meant "the grave," and the learned counsel referred to several of the annotations to the Oxford edition of the Bible in proof of this, and this was so with regard to the passage referred to regarding Dives and Lazarus; and he contended that the reference to the blind men in the 20th chapter of St. Matthew had, in like manner, been explained not to be correct, the other Evangelists mentioning the same facts as occurring to one blind man. It was these explanations which the children had misapprehended, and in the coarse language of the country they had interpreted that which the plaintiff had endeavoured to explain as an inaccuracy, and not to be relied on, to be telling the truth it was a lie. The jury found for the plaintiff; damages, one farthing. Each party will have to pay his own costs, from which it follows that theological, scholastic expositions, and moral-literary libels, are very costly and not at all conclusive of the points in dispute.

**Miscellaneous News.**

**BREWERYES V. DISTILLERIES.**—The spirit trade has diminished one-fourth since the recent increase of the duty, and it is said that several distillers are going to convert their establishments into breweries.

**CO-OPERATIVE PROVISION STORE.**—A meeting of working men was held in Westminster, on Friday night, for the purpose of considering a scheme for establishing a provision store on the principle of mutual co-operation.

**FEMALE TELEGRAPHISTS.**—At a dinner of the Metropolitan clerks of the Electric Company on Wednesday, the interesting fact was stated that the female staff of the company now numbers no fewer than 200.

**WORKING MEN AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.**—Lord Echo writes to the *Times*, to recommend the admission of working men into the volunteer corps. "It has (he says) been already shown that a volunteer can be neatly, comfortably, and effectively equipped for 3*l.* 3*s.*" A good deal of correspondence on the subject appears in the daily papers.

**SUCCESS OF CAPTAIN STYLES IN RAISING GARIBALDI RECRUITS.**—Captain Styles, aide-de-camp of Garibaldi, states that Garibaldi's object is to raise an English battalion of 800 men. 500 names have already been received, many of the highest respectability, and some of independent means. His object was to collect money to equip the battalion, as all the money and ammunition which Garibaldi had at his command he required for the troops he now had.

**THE KENSINGTON-GARDENS RIDE.**—We learn from the report of a meeting of delegates from the parishes of Kensington, Marylebone, and Paddington, which was held yesterday, that the memorial to the Queen against the ride contains upwards of 42,000 signatures; in fact, it is more than half a

mile in length. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Home Secretary, for the purpose of conferring with him upon the presentation of the memorial to the Queen.

**THE ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES.**—The grand jury at Liverpool handed in a presentment on Wednesday last, pointing out the evils which have arisen from the reduced scale of allowances to witnesses. The effect of Sir George Grey's order is visible in the strong disinclination manifested, "in the great majority of instances," to aid in the apprehension and conviction of offenders, persons naturally objecting to take steps which would only result in serious pecuniary loss, in addition to the personal inconvenience arising from attendance at sessions and assize courts. A large number of criminals are thus permitted to escape; the floating criminal population swells to most serious proportions; and "the natural consequence appears to be the extension in this country, and probably elsewhere, of the graver class of offences." The jury are of opinion that, unless a more liberal scale of fees be adopted, "all efforts for the diminution of crime and for the amelioration of society will be rendered comparatively unavailing."

**ACCIDENT TO THE REV. W. B. LANDELLS.**—The *Melbourne Christian Times*, of June 16th, says:—"This gentleman, the minister of Oxford-street Independent Church, Collingwood, met with a severe accident in the overturning of Cobb and Co.'s coach, at Geelong, on Saturday morning last, whilst on his way to Ballarat, where he was to have preached on the following Sunday. At first the symptoms were most alarming, as on medical examination it was found, that although there were no fractures, the bruises on the chest, caused by his fellow-passengers falling upon him, were of a more than ordinary character, and coupled with the severe shock which the nervous system experienced, will, it is feared, prevent his public ministrations for some time to come. The reverend gentleman was attended by Dr. Day, of Geelong, and when restored to his senses was conveyed on a couch by the railway, accompanied by some friends, to his residence in Melbourne. We regret to find he is still confined to his bed, suffering at intervals acute internal pain."

**ATTEMPTED RESCUE AT THE AGAPEMONE.**—It will no doubt be fresh in the recollection of our readers that the Rev. Mr. Price was formerly an inmate of the Agapemone, and that after leaving that establishment he endeavoured to obtain the release of his wife also. The latter was taken before the legal authorities upon a *habeas corpus*, when she gave her husband to understand that she preferred remaining with the "brethren," and she consequently returned thither. At an early hour on Thursday morning last Mr. Price, accompanied by Joseph Reeves (a veterinary surgeon), William Furze (a bum-bailiff), and a shoemaker named Briffett, proceeded from Bridgewater to Spaxton, for the purpose of rescuing, by forcible means, the lady in question. Her husband was the first to enter the "Abode of Love," and he succeeded in finding his wife in one of the conservatories. He was on the point of securing her, when she cried "Murder," and the Princeites then came to her assistance, and routed her husband and his companions.

**RECOVERY OF SUNKEN TREASURE.**—An interesting experiment is in progress for recovering treasure from the 36-gun frigate *Lutine*, which foundered off Tereschelling, on the Dutch coast, sixty-one years ago. The *Lutine* had been captured by the British from the French, and had been selected to convey an amount of specie, supposed, according to some statements, to be nearly 2,000,000*l.*, partly for the pay of British and Russian troops, and partly for the assistance of Hamburg merchants. During the past thirty or forty years various attempts have been made to recover the treasure, and about 50,000*l.* had, at considerable expense, been obtained; but the wreck ultimately sanded up, and her position was not again discovered until some fishermen accidentally found a portion entangled in floating ice. Within the last few weeks the parties interested have resolved to employ Heinke's diving apparatus, and the result is that an examination has been effected, which shows that the wreck is at present unusually free from sand, although still buried to a great extent, and that hopes are held out of the possibility of a considerable portion of the treasure being recovered this season.

**THE NEW CENSUS ACTS.**—The new Acts for taking the Census in England and Ireland next April have been issued. The Act for Scotland has not yet received the Royal assent. In the Act for England there are nineteen, and in the one for Ireland eleven sections. In England the Secretary of State is to superintend the taking of the Census. Every registrar's sub-district is to be formed into enumerators' divisions. Enumerators are to be appointed, and householders' schedules to be left at all dwelling-houses, to be filled up as to all persons abiding therein on the night of Sunday, the 7th of April, as to the name, sex, age, rank, profession, or occupation, condition and relation to head of the family, and "birthplace of every living person," and also whether there were any blind or deaf and dumb. There is nothing as to "religious profession" in the English Act, but there is in the one relating to Ireland. The schedules in England are to be collected from the houses on Monday, if possible, the 8th of April, and to be corrected if found to be erroneous. The masters of gaols, workhouses, hospitals, &c., are appointed enumerators for the occasion, and all overseers and other parochial officers are bound to act as enumerators. Returns are to be obtained of the houseless poor during the night of the 7th of April, and of all persons travelling or on shipboard. A table of allowances to the

enumerators in England is to be prepared, and the payments are to be certified to the Registrar-General. The enumerators and other persons employed in the execution of the Act are authorised to ask the questions directed, and every person refusing to answer or wilfully giving a false answer is to forfeit a sum not exceeding 5*l.* and not less than 20*s.*; one half of the penalty is to be paid to the informer. In Ireland the police of the Dublin and constabulary forces, with other competent persons, as the Lord-Lieutenant may appoint, are on the 8th of April and one or more consecutive days to visit every house and take an account of the age, sex, religious persuasion, and occupation of all persons, and also both in England and Ireland particulars as to the houses, &c. Penalties are to be imposed for not answering or giving false statements, which fines are to be enforced in a summary manner. The Census is to be laid before Parliament within twelve months after next June.

**MEMORIAL TO JOSEPH STURGE.**—With a desire of rendering "honour to whom honour is due," as well as to perpetuate the beneficial influence of his example, a movement has been commenced for the erection, in Birmingham, of some commemorative memorial of Mr. Sturge. On the suggestion, in the first instance, of a number of Sunday-school teachers, a public meeting was recently held, to take some steps to secure this object. The result has been, the formation of a large and influential committee, with Lord Brougham as chairman, and the Mayor of Birmingham as treasurer. This committee, after fully considering the numerous proposals made to them, unanimously recommended that a memorial be erected, embracing a statue of Mr. Sturge, and combining with it a public drinking fountain. Towards this object upwards of 900*l.* has already been subscribed, in sums varying from 50*s.* to 10*s.* An appeal is now being made to the working classes and others for smaller contributions, and the committee are anxious that Sunday-school teachers and scholars throughout the country should also have a share in this effort to do honour to the memory of a pre-eminently great and good man. It is proposed that there should be simultaneous collections in all our Sunday-schools on one of the Sabbaths in the month of September next.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.**—At midnight on Friday a fire broke out in the extensive premises of Messrs. Hartley, corn and provision wharfingers, in a large way of business, abutting upon the Thames near London-bridge, on the Surrey side. The whole building, with all its varied contents, consisting chiefly of grain, hops, bacon, oil, cheese, and the like, forming a mass of inflammable materials, was almost wholly destroyed in an incredibly short space of time. The whole building is entirely gutted, and nothing remains but a bare mass of blackened shapeless walls. For some time the corn stored in the upper stories of the premises poured out of the windows like an avalanche. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at 200,000*l.* With regard to the cause of the conflagration, it appears that a man named Davis, a collecting clerk, having neglected to ship off a quantity of bales of rags, and being anxious to complete the order that night, went into the jute room and lighted the gas, when the flame seized upon a number of bales of jute and set them in a blaze. Davis at once cried out to the keeper of the warehouses, "Charley, the place is on fire; get some water." This man was an old experienced fireman, and at once procured a number of buckets of water, which he threw upon and around the burning bales of jute, but, in spite of this expedient, the fire continued its ravages until floor after floor, to the number of seven, were completely wrapped in flames.—We regret to state that at an early hour on Sunday morning another extensive conflagration took place, Ratcliff-cross, this time, being the scene of the catastrophe. A great biscuit manufactory was entirely destroyed, and some of the neighbouring houses were severely damaged.

**ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS MURDER.**—On Friday the body of a widow, named Mary Emsley, aged seventy, was found in her house, at 9, Grove-road, Stepney, lying dead, with the top part of her head forced in. There was a large wound of the scalp, and blood had flowed copiously from the injury which had been inflicted, apparently by some hard substance, or life preserver. The floor was besmeared with blood, and it is supposed that the deceased had been killed by some burglars who had entered the premises to get her cash. The deceased had an income of 5,000*l.* from house property, and kept large sums in the house. She lived entirely alone, having no servants. The body had evidently been lying for some days in that state. Some idea of her property may be gained from the fact that the deceased had nearly 500 houses in that part of the metropolis alone, which had been left her by her late husband, who was a great contractor, at the east end of the metropolis. The husband of the deceased has been dead about four years. The deceased, although of parsimonious habits, was very abstemious. At present there is no clue to the perpetrators of the murder. A relative of the deceased, who is a poor man, has come forward and claims to be heir-at-law to the whole of deceased's property, and since the death of the deceased woman upwards of fifty persons have claimed relationship. An inquest on the body of the deceased was opened on Monday. A number of the guardians, trustees, and friends of the deceased were present to hear the evidence, and the utmost interest was manifested by all in attendance. The inquiry was chiefly preliminary, and gave no clue to the author of the murder. Dr. Gill, the sur-

geon, gave evidence that he believed the wound on the head to have been caused by a heavy circular blunt instrument, and could not have resulted from a fall against the door-post. The cause of death was the laceration of the brain. The inquiry was adjourned to Monday next. The house is being minutely searched. 48*l.* has already been found. The deceased owned whole streets in some of the most poverty-stricken districts in the east of London, in one of which, Barnsley-street, she was engaged collecting rents on the afternoon of Monday week, the day on which she was last seen alive; and she had also property at Romford, Dagenham, Barking, Peckham, and other places within a moderate radius of London. Except a niece, she appears to have had no blood relations. Up to yesterday evening nothing had transpired positively tending to implicate any one in the murder of the unfortunate woman.

Again, in another sermon or essay we read, "Faith comes by its own faculty":—and it is added:—

"It has been said, by a bold statement, that we are to believe Jesus Christ was the Son of God because He said He was. It sounds credulous, at first. And it is not the whole of the truth. But there is a profound meaning in it, and it was a profound thinker that said it. We are to believe Christ is the Son of God because He says He is; that is, because such a person as He, with His character and nature, with all that we at once see and feel Him to be, if we give ourselves up to a simple impression of His Divine goodness,—because He, with His own Spirit, His love, and look, and tone, says He is. There is an evidence of Christianity; not an argument, but an apprehension; not a balancing of affirmatives and negatives, but a direct sight. Standing before Him on the mount, sitting at His feet, looking up at Him on the cross, we believe. Without reasoning upon it, without deduction, or premise, or analysis, we consent. We use those steps at our leisure, to confirm, or to settle subsidiary matters. But by faith, we say it is; it is borne in upon us as a conviction, like the goodness of the friend we love; and no dialectics will make it more true. It is as true as it can be; and you are just as likely, more likely, to act upon such a conviction, in any common case, than on the result of an argumentative process.

"Or, take up any of the Saviour's great sayings, where principles are announced so broad as to encompass the whole zone of duty,—truths so vast as to link heaven and earth together; what are they still but verbal sounds, save as there is a spiritual discernment? 'I am the Resurrection and the Life,'—that unparalleled sentence, of more moment to each of us than all the wealth, and all the knowledge, and all the news circulating through all the civilisation and societies of the world; over how many listless ears and indifferent minds it will pass to-day, as fruitless as the mourning mother's repetition of the familiar name to the daughter that was dead! 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart':—what is it to us, if our earnest hearts within us are not asking what we shall do, and whom we shall love. 'I pray, O Father, that they may be one, as we are':—is there any logic in the books, or any science in the schools, that will make that prayer clearer to your soul, or that will abate, one particle, its eternal beauty and grandeur when the love of your own soul has really prayed it once? Take the Beatitudes, one by one. And as their immortal promises fall on the outward sense—mercy for the merciful, comfort for them that mourn, the kingdom of heaven for the poor in spirit, filial places for the peacemakers, celestial fellowship with the Prophets for those persecuted for righteousness' sake, and for the pure in heart the beatific vision of God,—what does all this boundless *Beatus*, 'Blessed,' signify, except there be some spiritual discernment to catch an image of the joy? To the sensual, to the profane, to the soul that is shut upward and open only toward the earth, cold in devotion and eager only with its appetites, or cased in that intellectual selfishness that shrinks as it freezes, what great desire, or aspiration, can that 'Blessed' bring?"

**The Illustrated Horse Doctor.** By EDWARD MAYHEW, M.R.C.V.S. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

We don't know anything at all about the diseases of the horse! and not more about horses than is just compatible with a safe seat, and ability to groom a nag for ourselves. But we believe Mr. Mayhew really and perfectly knows everything that has been ascertained and settled on the subject of his volume; and he is equally skilled in writing in plain words and in drawing with a free hand. He gives a detailed account of the various diseases to which horses are subjected; and he makes one's human feelings flame into indignation to discover that so large a proportion of the worst of these are attributable to man's ignorance of the animal, and to the idle cruelty that is so common amongst those using its services. He also gives modes of treatment and prescriptions, of the worth of which we cannot profess to judge. But we have every confidence in the author, and find his intelligent volume one from which everybody may learn something that is worth knowing. There are 400 admirable pictorial illustrations.

#### SERIALS.

**Ben Jonson's Works;** with Memoir by WILLIAM GIFFORD. Part I.—*Edmund Spenser's Poetical Works:* with Life by H. J. TODD, M.A. (Routledge and Co.)—These are the first parts of new issues of a series of "The Old Dramatists," and "The Old Poets," which has been undertaken by Messrs. Routledge and Co. They are the celebrated standard editions that became well known to the world as issued by Mr. Maxon, Gifford's Jonson and Todd's Spenser will each be completed in nine shilling parts. It is a great boon to have these noble works in the highest perfection of text and note, at such a price; and the publishers deserve great praise for thus providing a two-fold series that may suitably follow their now completed people's edition of Shakespeare. Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger and Ford, Chaucer and Dryden, with others, will appear in succession; and we wish the enterprise all possible success.—*The Comprehensive History of England:* Parts 29 and 30. (Blackie and Co.)—These parts bring down the history to 1802. It is still most excellent both in literature and in illustration. The History of Religion might stand alone as a most valuable work; the History of Society is similarly full and complete. We are glad to record the progress of the work; we cannot commend it with more warmth than already we have done several times.—*The Comprehensive History of India:* Parts 29 and 30. (Blackie and Co.)—This compilation is one of the very best made in recent times; and it is written with independent judgment and good taste. It comes down to the Vellore events of 1781. It would perhaps be well if it moved a little faster. Great as the interest

of India's story, it is told here with something too much of diffuseness, relatively to the permanent importance of the affairs narrated.—*Protestant Theological and Ecclesiastical Encyclopaedia*; founded on HERZOG, by Dr. BOMBERGER. Part 11. (Clark and Co.)—We believe Mrs. Clark are not responsible in any way for the preparation of this work; but only for its English publication. It is undoubtedly very valuable in general substance. But we have before had to complain of literary incompleteness, and typographical imperfection. It has been pointed out to us that the article on Hilary, in this number has some most absurd sentences, which we need not reprint, p. 568, top of second column; and which may probably be accounted for by supposing a purely mechanical process of condensation of the original article by the American translator: so that, not understanding, or at any rate not deeply feeling for, his subject, he has dropped the links of phrases or even sentences, by which the account of Hilary's views can alone be made intelligible. There are similar and frequently recurring instances, elsewhere, of incoherence of very faulty translation. We call attention to the matter once more; regretting that so good and acceptable a work should be thus marred by inexorable faults.—*Routledge's Natural History*: Parts 17 and 18; by Rev. J. G. WOOD. (Routledge and Co.) The second volume is commenced admirably by these parts: but, as we so recently spoke at some length of the qualities of the work, we need only mark its advance, and repeat that it is satisfactory in every way.—*Bibliotheca Sacra*: April, and July numbers. (Andover: (U.S.) Draper.) We ought to have given space to this periodical earlier in the year: but believe it is too generally valued amongst biblical students to be dependent on praise. It is not perfect. It is often poor. But it is the best Biblical and Theological journal published in the English language; and till our own land do something to outvie it, welcome the American *Bibliotheca Sacra*! These numbers have a fair proportion of popular articles; as well as several that are purely scholarly. By the former the periodical is from time to time brought within the sympathy and use of the general public; and we should be glad to know that it was helping to root biblical studies of a more thorough order in our Christian families.

## FOR THE YOUNG.

*Helen Mordaunt: or The Standard of Life.* By Mrs. WASH, (Routledge and Co.)—This authoress has a deserved popularity for fiction with a purpose, distinguished by truth of delineation, purity, and earnestness. In this tale she well illustrates the application of religious principle to every-day life and conduct. Her characters have no artificial perfection; her incidents no striking surprises. A little less formality in conversation, and this well-invented and well-developed tale would deserve to pass without a word of exception. It is interesting and truly healthy reading for the elder girls in educated families.—*The Old Chelsea Bun-House: A Tale of the Last Century.* By the Author of "Mary Powell." Second Edition. (Hall, Virtue, and Co.)—We ought hardly to class this book with those for the young: but may be permitted to do so in virtue of its exceeding attractiveness and perfect purity. It is one of the author's best works: its pictures most vivid; its characters most living. The reissue in the delightful form adopted by the publishers for a new edition of the author's tales, and at a price not to be paralleled for cheapness, considering the beauty of style, ought to gain for it a public far larger than that which has admired it already.

## Gleanings.

Sound West India pine apples have been selling in London streets at sixpence a piece.

An act imposing a fine of 5*l.* for injuring Drinking Fountains has just received the Royal assent.

Street railways are about to be established in Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Birkenhead. They will be open in the last-named place in a fortnight.

Mr. R. Hanbury, M.P., has put up a handsome drinking-fountain in the Strand, at the cost, it is said, of 200 guineas. This is something for a great brewer to do. It was opened with a religious service.

Oban, in the Highlands, is crowded with tourists from all parts of the world. Among recent arrivals are the Prince of Laferne, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Prince of Condé, and the Duke de Guise.

The Metropolitan Railway is making way. From King's-cross to the City the line will be subterranean only where it passes under roads or important buildings. Elsewhere it will be simply a cutting. In less than twelve months the line will be complete as far as Euston-square.

The first portion of Dr. Pusey's "Commentary upon Holy Scripture," containing the whole of Hosea and Joel, has just made its appearance. The Bookseller states that this work has been "entirely set up by female penitents, who have been reclaimed by Miss Sollon and other noble-hearted women, who have been associated with Dr. Pusey for many years in his benevolent work."

Since the late additions made to the city of Paris, it covers a space of 78,020,000 yards. Of these, 15,000 consist of gardens, or of waste ground laid

out for building. By the census taken in the year 1856 the population is set down at 1,174,346 souls. At present it is calculated that, in consequence of the limits being extended to the fortifications, the population of Paris amounts to 1,800,000.

LADIES' DRESSES.—The executors of a lady named Desmond, who died at Brompton last May, sold the extraordinary number of 1,800 silk dresses, 700 velvet mantles, 200 bonnets, and upwards of 100 pairs of shoes, with innumerable kerchiefs and scarfs of all the colours of the rainbow, which had been purchased by the deceased lady within ten years of her demise.—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*.

THE QUEEN'S CONSIDERATENESS.—The non-punctuality of the Queen at the Edinburgh Volunteer Review has been remarked upon. It appears that Her Majesty was, as usual, prepared to go upon the ground at the appointed minute, but stayed back for more than half-an-hour, in order that the corps detained on the railway might not be shut out from taking part in the proceedings.

A CASTLE TO BE SHOT FOR.—A letter from Cologne, of the 8th instant, states that the inhabitants of that city are occupied with the preparations for a grand festival which is to take place at the end of the present month or the beginning of September. There is to be a general German shooting match, to which are to be invited Swiss, Belgians, Dutch, and English. The prize to be gained is a castle, of the value of about 6,000*l.*, situated opposite to Coblenz, with a magnificent view over that City, Stolzenfels, the Rhine, and the Moselle. The building is perfectly new; it is constructed according to the fashion of the middle ages, with drawbridge and towers. This, if true, is great news for the rifle corps.

THE FRESCOES IN THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—It is now three years since we first pointed attention to the dissolution of the frescoes in the so-called Poets' Hall; and since then we have from time to time noted their progressive decay. Some of the artists by whom these works were executed have been unwilling to admit that their works were destructible by damp; they cannot, however, now but confess that not only are some entirely destroyed, but that all are partially injured, and their total destruction is only a question of time. The progress of the decay is more rapid and patent after the dreary winter and the hitherto wet summer from which we have been suffering; and if there be any who yet doubt that damp is the cause of the ruin, they have but to examine for themselves and be convinced.—*Art-Journal*.

The *North British Review*, as we learn from the current number, has changed hands. It will, in future, be issued by the well known theological publishers of Edinburgh, the Messrs. Clark. From the new prospectus of this promising quarterly we take the following:—

The *North British Review* will be, in the main, a literary journal. In every department of literature and science it will seek the contributions of the writers most conversant with the several subjects, and best qualified to guide public opinion upon them. On social and political questions it will be devoted to the maintenance of Liberal principles, and endeavour to advance the cause of progress in harmony with the permanent order and benefit of society. Though not a theological journal, it will occasionally address itself to theological subjects, maintaining the cause of Evangelical Christianity in opposition to the various phases of infidelity and error. It will be the aim of its conductors to view all the subjects treated of in their highest relations.

THE DEAN AND THE PARROT.—An eminent dean, once the incumbent of a celebrated watering-place, but now attached to a cathedral in the north, has of late, it is well known, beguiled his leisure hours with lecturing upon the advantages of total abstinence from all fermented liquors; he is, beside, a perfect "counterblast," to use King James's expression, against the use of tobacco. A short time ago some one gave the dean a very handsome parrot, but its education had been neglected; it would squall and screech with the most vociferous of parrots, but it had not the gift of talking rationally, like other amusing birds of the same species. One day Mr. Dean was expatiating upon the beauties of his favourite, and lamenting its only defect, in the presence of two young ladies, the daughters of the bishop. "Oh," exclaimed one, rather vivaciously, "if that is all, Mr. Dean, we can easily manage to give Poll an excellent education. Let us take her over to — Castle, where we have a parrot who talks divinely; ours will soon teach yours, and you will have yours like ours talking all the day long." The dean was pleased with the idea, and Poll migrated from the deanery to the castle. A few weeks afterwards she was returned safe and sound, with a warrant to talk as well as any other gifted bird of her family. Poll upon her arrival was placed in the library. About the same time a deputation was ushered in, to ask the dean to fix a day for giving his lecture to the Anti-tobacco-and-brandy-and-water Association. As the dean entered the room, he observed Poll glorying in her gilded cage, clutching the wires with her claws and beak, and cracking a bushel of nuts, as she climbed away from the perch to the swing. "Oh!" said the dean, "excuse me, gentlemen, a minute; just come here. This is my parrot; she has been at the bishop's to be taught to speak, and has been brought back this morning: pretty Poll!" Poll screwed her neck round, gave a comical glance at the dean out of the corner of her eye, and then, with amazing courage and volubility, screamed out: "Take a pipe, Mr. Dean—Mr. Dean, take a pipe. Another glass for Mr. Dean. Brandy an' waaur—Brandy and waaur, Mr. Dean, take a pipe." Oh! the face of Mr. Dean; oh! the horror of the deputation; oh! the wickedness of those merry young ladies at — Castle.—*Darlington Times*.

## BIRTHS.

MEDHURST.—May 31, at the British Consulate, Foo-Chow-Foo, China, the wife of Walter H. Medhurst, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, of a daughter.

MASON.—August 6, the wife of Henry Mason, Esq., of The Grove, Sydenham, of a daughter.

BUXTON.—August 15, at Leytonstone, the wife of T. Fowell Buxton, Esq., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

CHRISTIAN—BROWN.—August 7, at the Congregational Chapel, Lower-street, Deal, by the Rev. J. T. Bartram, assisted by the Rev. James Knight, Mr. John Christian, to Celia, daughter of Mr. Edmund Brown, of Deal.

LEES—BENNETT.—August 9, at the Independent Chapel, Littlemoor, by the Rev. T. Attikin, Mr. Robert John Lees, cotton manufacturer, of Woolleybridge, to Emily, third daughter of Mr. Joseph Bennett, of Turn Lee, Glossop.

BROWN—BRITTON.—August 11, by license, at the Baptist Chapel, Newport, Isle of Wight, by the Rev. A. C. Gray, Mr. Samuel Brown, of Arnold, near Nottingham, silk manufacturer, to Esther Britton, niece of the late Mrs. E. Collishaw, of Trafalgar-place, Newport.

BROOK—CALVERLEY.—August 12, at the Baptist Chapel, Salindine Nook, near Huddersfield, by the Rev. D. Crumpton, Mr. R. Brook, of Longwood, Yorkshire, to Miss Calverley, of Salindine Nook.

FLETCHER—MAKIN.—August 14, at the Independent Chapel, Little Lever, by the Rev. E. Pickford, Mr. James Fletcher, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Abram Makin, of Little Lever.

DRIVER—TIDDY.—August 14, at Camberwell New-road Congregational Chapel, by the father of the bride, Henry T. Driver, youngest son of the late Capt. Thomas Driver, R.N., to Ann Tiddy, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Pascoe Tiddy, Camberwell.

RENWICK—SEELY.—August 14, at Brooke Church, Isle of Wight, by the Rev. J. P. Gaze, the Rev. T. Renwick, Rector of Mottistone, to Mary, daughter of C. Seely, Esq., of Brooks House, Isle of Wight.

LONGDALE—WATERFALL.—August 14, at the Congregational Chapel, Long Sutton, by the Rev. A. B. Attewell, Mr. E. Lonsdale, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Mr. J. Waterfall.

GREG—GAIR.—August 15, at the Ancient Chapel, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, by the Rev. J. Hamilton Thom, Henry Russell, third son of Robert Hyde Greg, Esq., of Nordcliffe, Liverpool, daughter of the late S. S. Gair, Esq., of Penketh, Liverpool.

COOK—THOMSON.—August 15, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. John Alexander, of Norwich, Henry Francis, youngest son of Mr. John Cook, of Harling-park, Hornsey, to Emma Lydia, youngest daughter of Mr. B. R. Thomson, of Upper Hornsey-rise.

DODGE—PERRIN.—August 16, at the Independent Chapel, Maidstone, by the Revs. R. Pingree and T. T. Waterman, B.A., the Rev. S. E. Dodge, of Dunstable, to Esther, the youngest daughter of J. Perrin, Esq., of Aylesford.

HOLMES—FOSTER.—August 16, at Fish-street Chapel, Hull, by the Rev. E. Jukes, Mr. Thomas Barton Holmes, of the firm of Thomas Holmes and Son, to Sarah, only daughter of T. J. Foster, Esq., both of Hull.

ROSE—JAMES.—August 16, at the Independent Chapel, Kettering, by the Rev. J. Mursell, the Rev. T. G. Rose (recently ordained as a missionary to India), to Joanna, daughter of Mr. William James, all of Kettering.

ROSLING—MILLER.—August 17, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Westminster, Alfred Rosling, jun., of Reigate, to Eliza, only daughter of Daniel Miller, of Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, London.

SPENCER—LINE.—August 21, at the London-road Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. R. W. McAll, Mr. Edward Spencer, to Miss Hannah Line.

## DEATHS.

PITMAN.—May 29, at Sidney, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of the Rev. C. Pitman, Missionary of the South Seas, and daughter of the late Mr. George Corrie, brewer, Newport, Isle of Wight.

WALTON.—August 4, at his residence, 37, Wood-street, Northampton, aged fifty-nine years, Mr. William Walton, late of Towcester, highly respected by a large circle of Christian friends. He was upwards of twenty years confidential clerk to the late John Lovell, Esq., solicitor, Towcester.

COOK.—August 7, at 36, Cumming-street, Pentonville, aged seventy-six, Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, the beloved wife of Mr. Cook, formerly of Castleforegate, Shrewsbury.

HYATT.—August 8, Caroline Frances, the beloved wife of the Rev. Charles Hyatt, of Stokenchurch, Oxon, aged fifty-three.

PRUST.—August 16, at the residence of her brother-in-law, the Rev. William Thom, Portland-terrace, Winchester, at an advanced age, Miss Elizabeth Jose Prust, in the faith and hope of the Gospel.

ARMITAGE.—August 17, at Birkby Lodge, Huddersfield, J. Armitage, Esq., J.P., aged eighty-three.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

## CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Money Market has been greatly influenced by the state of the weather during the week. On Monday the Funds were steady, at Saturday's prices. The prospect of some amount of gold being taken to the Bank would probably have caused an improvement, had it not been counteracted by a slight advance in the corn market.

This morning the English Stock Markets were about 1 per cent. higher, the absence of rain raising the hopes of speculative stockholders, and emboldening them to add to their former operations for the rise. But there was subsequently a slight reaction. Consols are 92*1*/*2* 93 for Money, and 93 93*1*/*2* for Account. The New Threes are 93*1*/*2* 93*1*/*2*; the Reduced, 93*1*/*2* 93*1*/*2*. Long Annuities, 16*2*. Exchequer Bills, 1*s.* to 4*s.* prem. India Five per Cent. Loan, 103*2* 103*2*; ditto Five per Cent. Enfaced Paper, 96*2*; ditto Debentures, 96*2*. Bank Stock is 23*1*/*2*; and India ditto, 21*2*.

The demand both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street is somewhat active, and the lowest rates for the best short paper are 3*1*/*2* to 4 per cent. The supply of unemployed capital is large; but great caution is still shown on the part of the banking community in making advances otherwise than upon the best security, owing to the continued upward movement in the value of grain, and the prospect of a heavy export of bullion to pay for food.

Foreign Securities are inactive, and prices are tolerably steady.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been more active, and prices have shown a decided upward

tendency. Eastern Counties have advanced to 54 $\frac{1}{2}$  54 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Great Western to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$  72 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Lancashire and Yorkshire to 106 $\frac{1}{2}$  106 $\frac{1}{2}$ . London and Blackwall to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ . North Western to 102 $\frac{1}{2}$  102 $\frac{1}{2}$ . South Western to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Manchester; Sheffield, and Lincoln to 43 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Midland to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  12 $\frac{1}{2}$ . North Eastern, Berwick, to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$  97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and South Easterns to 89 $\frac{1}{2}$  89 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The Foreign and Colonial Lines are also moderately active. Dutch Rhenish realise 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Great Luxembourg, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ . East Indian have improved to 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Great Western of Canada to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares are moderately active, at previous quotations.

The anticipation of difficulties in the Manchester and other trades through the impossibility of selling various classes of goods suitable to the spring and summer seasons, is confirmed by the announcement of two stoppages. The first is that of Messrs. J. J. Tilley and Co., Manchester warehousemen, who have stopped payment, with liabilities roughly computed at 35,000/. Messrs. Chicken and Bodilly, a wholesale house doing a considerable business in the Manchester and woollen trades, have also suspended.

PREMATURE GREYNESS, weak or falling Hair, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, &c., are remedied with ease and certainty by Herring's Patent Magnetic Brushes and Combs. Their use is an absolute luxury. His newly invented Teazle Brushes for Cloth, Velvet, &c., are admirable; they not only cleanse, but preserve the fabric in a remarkable manner. The manufactory is 32, Basinghall-street. The Public are cautioned against Counterfeits.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—PLEASURE TO THE HEALTHY.—Unless the digestion be in good order, our spirits droop, and our bodies soon become enfeebled. Holloway's remedies relieve at once a disordered stomach, and restore the digestive organs to perfect health and vigour. The Ointment should be briskly rubbed twice a day over the pit of the stomach, and upon the right side, that it may stimulate and regulate the liver. The Pills act as gentle aperients, purify the blood, and cool the system. They subdue irritation, and remove all obstructions. In dropsy and diseases of the kidneys immense success has attended the diligent use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which will so adjust every function that happiness must result.

### The Gazette.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, of the week ending on Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1860.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ... £20,282,275	Government Debt £11,015,100
	Other Securities .. 3,459,900
	Gold Bullion .... 14,807,275
	Silver Bullion .... —

£20,282,275

£20,282,275

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities .. £9,804,273
Rest ..... 8,520,954	Other Securities .. 3,459,900
Public Deposits ... 5,956,219	Notes .. 7,709,380
Other Deposits ... 12,792,434	Gold & Silver Coin 740,474
Seven Day and other Bills .. 770,254	

£237,592,861

£237,592,861

August 16, 1860. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, August 17, 1860.

#### BANKRUPTS.

SMITH, W., and PATENT, W. F., Bermondsey New-road, tanners, August 31, October 11.

BISCOE, T., Great James-street, Lisson-grove, Marylebone, leatherdresser, August 30, September 27.

SMITH, A., Andover-road, Hornsey-road, Holloway, builder, August 24, October 5.

STEWART, R., Great Yarmouth, carpenter, August 30, September 27.

WEBSTER, J. C., Watling-street, and Church-passage, Blackfriars-road, shirt dresser, August 30, October 12.

HUBBARD, G. S., Aldermanbury, warehouseman, August 27, September 26.

WIGGLESWORTH, G., Richardson-street, Bermondsey, leatherdresser, August 27, September 26.

HALL, J., Oxford, builder, August 27, September 26.

DALES, J., Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, and Dowsbury, Yorkshire, merchant, August 29, September 26.

ROOERS, S., Carnaby-street, Regent-street, licensed victualler, August 27, September 26.

DAVIS, C. S., Goswell-street, and Forest-lane, Stratford, plain and ornamental bookbinder, August 27, September 26.

BALLARD, C., Brownlow-place, Queen's-road, Dalston, shoe manufacturer, August 27, September 26.

PERRY, F. C., near Walsall and Bilston, Staffordshire, iron master, August 29, September 24.

CARTWRIGHT, M., Longton and Silverdale, Staffordshire, dealer in pottery materials, September 7 and 28.

MILES, T., and MILES, R., Derby, grocers, August 30, September 20.

BURTON, J., Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, brick manufacturer, August 28, September 27.

BYDDER, G., Swansea, brewer, August 28, October 2.

LIMBRICK, R., Bitton, Gloucestershire, miller, August 28, October 1.

LOFTHOUSE, J. S., Liverpool, licensed victualler, August 30, September 17.

BELL, J., and WILSON, C., Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff merchants, September 3 and 27.

KINROSS, H., and SHAW, J., Kingston-upon-Hull, cab proprietors, August 29, September 26.

M'NULTY, JAMES, and M'NULTY, JOHN, Ashton-under-Lyne, joiners, August 29, September 28.

GROSS, F. A., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, furniture dealer, August 24, October 12.

Tuesday, August 21, 1860.

#### BANKRUPTS.

DICKINS, W., Daventry, shoe manufacturer.

MCPherson, D. T., Noble-street, straw hat dealer.

MAYLOCK, H. C., High-street, Linton, Cambridgeshire, chemist.

REDDALL, F., Philpot-lane, City, merchant.

CLARKE, J., Kidderminster and Bewdley, tanner.

BELL, J., and WILSON, C., Bradford, stuff merchants.

CROSS, C., Gutter-lane, City, silk warehouseman.

HORTON, H., Fenchurch-street, City, merchant.

WILSON, J., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bootmaker.

ANDREW, J. M., Dewsbury, innkeeper.

TOWNSON, W. M., Liverpool, licensed victualler.

HYAMS, J., Clerkenwell, Middlesex, watch manufacturer and jeweller.

ARNOLD, P., and ARNOLD, J., Luton, Bedfordshire, straw plait merchants.

TEARLE, D., Houghton Regis, Bedfordshire, straw plait dealer.

CHADWICK, J., Willington-wharf, Augustus-street, Regent's-park, stone merchant.

### THE NONCONFORMIST.

#### Markets.

##### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 20.

The foreign supplies last week were—Wheat, 10,210 qrs from Cronstadt, 4,975 qrs from Dantzig, 2,224 qrs from Pomerania and Mecklenburg, 2,045 qrs from Hamburg, 1,825 qrs from Denmark, 726 qrs from Holland, 180 qrs from Spain, 6,350 qrs from Black Sea ports, and 5,065 qrs from New York. Barley, 150 qrs from Rostock, 253 qrs from Denmark, 3,000 qrs from Constantinople. Oats, 3,530 qrs from Archangel, 29,178 qrs from Petersburg, 4,060 qrs from Riga, and 500 qrs from Revel, 1,550 qrs from Konigsberg, 320 qrs from Stettin, 275 qrs from Hamburg, 1,555 qrs from Denmark, 2,892 qrs from Sweden, 1,670 qrs from Holland, 2,400 qrs from Genoa, 50 qrs from Constantinople. Flour, 10,728 barrels from New York, 500 barrels from France, 2,270 sacks from France, and 5,286 sacks from Spain. The supply of English wheat was short this morning, and was taken off at 2s per qr advance upon last Monday's prices. Foreign wheat in good demand, with a large attendance of country buyers, at 1s to 2s per qr dearer than on this day week. Flour moved off slowly, without any change in price. Barley ready sale, and fully 6d per qr dearer. Beans and peas firm. We had a good arrival of oats, which met with a steady sale, and Russians 6d per qr dearer than on Monday last. Linseed 1s to 2s dearer, and cakes in good demand.

##### BRITISH FOREIGN.

Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	56 to 60	Danzig .....	60 to 65
Ditto White .....	58 63	Konigsberg, Red .....	53 62
Linc., Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red .....	60 62
Yorkshire Red .....	—	Rostock .....	60 62
Scotch .....	34 36	Danish and Holstein .....	58 60
Rye .....	32 34	East Friesland .....	55 57
Barley, English .....	32 34	Petersburg .....	52 58
Scotch .....	32 34	Riga and Archangel .....	54 58
Malt (pale) .....	64 68	Polish Odessa .....	54 57
Beans, mazagan .....	33 44	Marianopolis .....	56 58
Ticks .....	—	Taganrog .....	56 58
Harrow .....	—	Egyptian .....	40 44
Pigeon .....	—	American (U.S.) .....	56 62
Peas, White .....	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian .....	32 34
Grey .....	33 38	Konigsberg .....	—
Maple .....	33 40	Danish .....	32 35
Boilers .....	—	East Friesland .....	26 28
Tares (English new) ..	40 48	Egyptian .....	27 28
Oats (English new) ..	23 27	Odessa .....	27 30
Flour, town made, per		Beans—	
Sack of 280 lbs ..	50	Horse .....	33 42
Linseed, English .....	54	Pigeon .....	42 44
Baltic .....	52	Egyptian .....	36 37
Black Sea .....	52	Peas, White .....	40 42
Hempseed .....	30	Oats—	
Canaryseed .....	50	Dutch .....	19 26
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Jahde .....	19 26
112lbs. English .....	—	Danish .....	18 22
German .....	—	Swedish .....	21 24
French .....	—	Petersburg .....	21 23
American .....	—	Flour, per bar. of 196lbs. —	
Linseed Cakes, 12 <i>l</i> to 13 <i>l</i> os		New York .....	29 33
Rape Cakes, 4 <i>l</i> to 5 <i>l</i> os per ton		Spanish, per sack .....	—
Rapeseed, 2 <i>l</i> to 2 <i>l</i> os per last		Carawayseed, per cwt. 30	35

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 8*d* to 9*d*; household ditto, 6*d* to 8*d*.

##### BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Aug. 20.

Our market to-day was well supplied with foreign stock, which moved off slowly, on lower terms. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were moderately good as to number, but very deficient in quality. The demand for all kinds ruled very inactive, at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of 2*d* per Sib. The best Scots sold at 5*d* 4*d* per Sib. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 2,350 shorthorns, crosses, &c.; from other parts of England, 400 various breeds; from Scotland, 5 Scots; and from Ireland, 360 oxen, &c. Compared with this day se'night, there was a full average supply of sheep in the pens. The mutton trade was rather inactive, and in some instances inferior breeds were the turn lower. Lambs were in good supply, and moderate request, at about stationary prices. About 250 reached us from Ireland. We have to report a slow sale for calves, at 2*d* per Sib beneath the currency of Monday last. Pigs were a dull inquiry, but not cheaper. The supply was moderate.

##### Per Sib. to sink the Offal.

| s. d. s. d. |
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**HAIR DESTROYER** for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

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**BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM** maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Diequemar's Melanogene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

**RIMMEL'S LOTION** for the SKIN is prepared of two sorts—No. 1, preservative, and No. 2, curative. No 1 beautifies the complexion. No 2 removes pimples, eruptions, tan, freckles, sunburns, and all cutaneous imperfections. Price per bottle,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint, 2s. 9d.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint, 4s. 6d.; pint, 8s. 6d. Sold by all perfumers and chemists.

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This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

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A person having been afflicted for many years with consumptive symptoms, nervousness, indigestion, lassitude, debility, low spirits, dimness of sight, and other distressing disorders, and incapacitated for the pleasures or business of life, will send information of the treatment by which he became restored to perfect health, on receipt of a stamped directed envelope, addressed to T. Yardley, Esq., No. 10, Regent's-park-road, London.

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